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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY  
Public Law 85-474  
H. R. 12428

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## Index and summary of H. R. 12428

May	9, 1958	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 12428 without amendment. H. Report No. 1708. Print of bill and report.
May	15, 1958	House passed H. R. 12428 with amendment.
May	19, 1958	H. R. 12428 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June	9, 1958	Senate committee ordered H. R. 12428 reported with amendments.  Senate committee reported H. R. 12428 with amendments. S. Report No. 1683. Print of bill and report.
June	11, 1958	Senate passed H. R. 12428 as reported. Senate conferees were appointed. Print of bill as passed by Senate.
June	18, 1958	House conferees were appointed on H. R. 12428.
June	24, 1958	House received conference report on H. R. 12428. H. Report No. 1980. Print of report.
June	25, 1958	Both Houses agreed to conference report.
June	30, 1958	Approved: Public Law 85-474.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 13, 1958  
For actions of May 12, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 74

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated mutual security authorization bill. Senate debated area redevelopment bill. House appointed conferees on agricultural appropriation bill.

## SENATE

1. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Continued debate on S. 3683, the area redevelopment bill. pp. 7503-11, 7516-23
2. CIVIL DEFENSE. Both Houses received a report of the Civil Defense Administration. pp. 7484, 7597
3. PROPERTY. Both Houses received from HEW a report covering personal property made available for distribution to public health and educational institutions and civil defense organizations and real property disposed of to public health and educational institutions. pp. 7484, 7597
4. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse inserted an Ore. Lumber and Sawmill Workers labor union resolution urging the enactment of legislation "which will revive residential construction and the lumber industry," particularly through housing construction. pp. 7484-85  
Sen. Morse inserted letters of Sen. Sparkman and the chief of the Forest Service discussing capital requirements in connection with timber sales of varying size, and he commended the Forest Service "for their efforts to help promote a healthy forest products industry." pp. 7496-97



5. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted a newspaper editorial urging extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. p. 7490  
Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted a newspaper article urging continued economic aid to underdeveloped regions. pp. 7490-91
6. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Both Houses received from the President a report on the barriers to international travel and ways and means of promoting, developing, encouraging, and facilitating such travel. pp. 7481, 7532
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson expressed hope that action could be completed on the area redevelopment bill today, May 13, and that the bill to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC will be taken up Thurs., May 15. He announced that the Senate will hold late sessions in order to complete unfinished business on the calendar. pp. 7481-82, 7526-27

#### HOUSE

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11767, the agricultural appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed April 21. p. 7531  
Received the conference report on H. R. 12326, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for 1958 (H. Rept. 1716). House conferees were appointed earlier in the day. As reported by the conferees, the bill includes \$3,500,000 for an Olympic Winter Games Arena to be built on Forest Service land, and unemployment compensation for Federal employees. pp. 7531-32, 7597  
The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12428, the State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 1708). p. 7597
9. FOREIGN AID. Began debate on H. R. 12181, to extend the mutual security program. pp. 7533-76
10. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6198, to transfer approximately 6,000 acres of land from the Sequoia National Park to the Sequoia National Forest, Calif. (H. Rept. 1712). p. 7597
11. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Lane criticized the "delay" in constructing flood control projects in the Merrimack River Valley. p. 7574
12. LIVESTOCK; FEED GRAINS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains of the Agriculture Committee "met in executive session and voted to report certain recommendations to the full committee in connection with the livestock and feed grains program." p. D405

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. STATEHOOD. Extension of remarks of Sen. Proxmire inserting an editorial favoring statehood for Alaska. pp. A4312-3
14. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Morton inserted a letter from the Yearly Transfer Co. favoring exemption of certain agricultural commodities from Interstate Commerce Commission regulation. p. A4314
15. PERSONNEL. Speech in the House of Rep. Breeding favoring H. R. 607, to provide for increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act. p. A4314

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1959

MAY 9, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12428]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year 1959.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the Committee will be found in the budget for 1959 on the following pages:

Agency	Pages of the budget document
Department of State.....	757-779, inclusive
Department of Justice.....	707-724, inclusive
The Judiciary.....	47-58, inclusive
United States Information Agency.....	191-195, inclusive
Funds appropriated to the President.....	92-93, inclusive

The following table summarizes the amounts recommended in the bill in comparison with the corresponding budget estimates and 1958 appropriations.

Department or agency	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriations	1959 estimates
Department of State-----	\$203, 277, 306	\$199, 990, 151	\$192, 859, 353	-\$10, 417, 953	-\$7, 130, 798
Department of Justice-----	227, 205, 000	230, 190, 000	229, 410, 000	+2, 205, 000	-780, 000
The Judiciary-----	39, 571, 050	41, 402, 860	40, 703, 260	+1, 132, 210	-699, 600
United States Information Agency-----	96, 200, 000	110, 032, 000	101, 750, 000	+5, 550, 000	-8, 282, 000
Funds appropriated to the President-----	15, 145, 000	7, 600, 000	6, 000, 000	-9, 145, 000	-1, 600, 000
Total-----	581, 398, 356	589, 215, 011	570, 722, 613	-10, 675, 743	-18, 492, 398

As set forth in the foregoing table, the total recommended by the Committee in the accompanying bill is \$570,722,613. This is a reduction of \$18,492,398 in the amount of the budget estimates, and \$10,675,743 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

A tabulation is presented at the end of this report detailing appropriations by item for fiscal year 1958, the budget estimates for 1959, the amounts in the bill for 1959, and a comparison of the amounts recommended in the bill with the appropriations for 1958 and with the estimates for 1959.

## TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The budget estimates for the Department of State total \$199,990,151. The amounts recommended in the bill total \$192,859,353, a reduction of \$7,130,798 in the total estimates. While the amount recommended is \$10,417,953 below the total amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, it should be pointed out that included in the fiscal year 1958 total is an appropriation of \$9,690,563 contained in the item "Contributions to international organizations" to meet the United States share of an assessment by the United Nations to maintain the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, for which no funds have been requested in this bill. There are other items which are set forth in the table at the end of this report for which appropriations were made for fiscal year 1958 and for which no requests were made in the present bill.

The action of the Committee with respect to each appropriation item for the Department of State is set forth herewith:

### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

There is included in the bill the sum of \$100,000,000 for this item which is to provide for the necessary salaries and expenses in the conduct of foreign affairs. This is an increase of \$1,536,500 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, and a reduction of \$5,000,000 in the amount of the budget estimate. However, when nonrecurring items are taken into consideration, the increase allowed is approximately \$2,175,000. This increase is recommended to provide for such things as increased consular workload, implementation of the Immigration and Nationality Act amendments, and increased costs.

Specifically included in the bill are the funds requested to open 12 new consular and reporting posts. Although the Committee stated



in its report on the bill last year that funds were allowed for the opening of 10 new consular and reporting posts, it was learned during the interrogation of witnesses in the course of the hearings this year that some of these posts were not opened and that increases were requested this year to open some of the same posts for which the funds had been specifically provided last year.

Funds requested for official residence allowances for a number of deputy chiefs of missions who are incurring extraordinary burdens in maintaining official residences are allowed. However, it is expected that this provision will only be used most carefully.

The Committee recognizes the necessity of having properly trained personnel in the Foreign Service. It was called to the attention of the Department in a report of this Committee several years ago that the reported deplorable language deficiencies of employees in certain posts should be corrected. However, it seriously questions the advisability of maintaining a language school located in a villa on the Riviera at Nice, France, at a cost of \$2,512 per student with a complement of 18 employees for 25 pupils, the details of which are set forth on pages 372 to 380, inclusive, of the State Department hearings.

An examination of the information submitted to the Committee concerning transfer costs, principally travel and transportation of personal effects, indicates that in many instances these costs appear to be exorbitant. In some instances the transfer costs exceeded \$13,000 per transfer. This situation prevails in both the Department of State and the United States Information Agency. The Committee expects the Department of State and United States Information Agency officials to take every reasonable action in an effort to decrease the costs of these transfers.

#### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

There is included in the bill the sum of \$650,000 for this item which is a reduction of \$350,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and is an increase of \$50,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

In previous years, the Committee has been advised that the purpose of this appropriation was to reimburse officers of the Foreign Service for expenses incurred at their posts of duty for such items as entertainment offered on American holidays or on occasion of visits by prominent citizens or American vessels or aircraft; entertainment necessary in the conduct of official duties; and the purchase of flowers, wreaths, and similar tokens for presentation in accordance with local custom or appropriate occasions. This year, however, the request was classified into four categories: (1) Protection of United States citizens' interests; (2) promotion of United States national interests; (3) economic activities, business, commercial, labor, and trade promotional matters; and (4) commemorative and ceremonial requirements.

#### ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

The sum of \$18,000,000 is included in the bill for carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended. The amount allowed is \$500,000 below the amount of the budget request and a like amount below the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

The language in the bill recommended by the Committee specifically provides that not less than \$15,000,000 of the amount appropriated shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. Therefore, the amount available for actual dollar obligations is \$3,000,000.

The purpose of the program for acquisition and construction is generally to replace outmoded or otherwise unsatisfactory Government-owned or leased office space. Such space is replaced with structures that are supposed to be designed to meet the particular needs of the Foreign Service and other overseas Government operations both from the standpoint of conducting efficient operations and of providing adequate security protection. In addition, housing is provided American employees in localities where housing either is not available or is substandard in relation to American living standards.

Through this program, the Government has acquired real property valued in excess of \$150,000,000, consisting of some 152 office buildings, 128 principal officer residences, 173 residences for senior officers and attachés, and 2,019 staff living units.

#### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

There is included in the bill the sum of \$1,000,000, the full amount of the budget estimate and the same sum as was appropriated for the current fiscal year, for this item. This fund is used for relief and repatriation loans to United States citizens abroad and for other emergencies of the Department. Repayments of loans are deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

#### PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$2,025,000 for payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946. This amount is estimated to be the Government's net share of the cash disbursements to be made by the fund in 1959.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The bill includes the sum of \$41,827,453 to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress. The amount allowed is \$3,762,353 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is \$61,698 below the amount of the budget estimate.

It should be noted, however, that the total for the current fiscal year includes \$9,690,563 which was appropriated by the Congress to meet the United States share of funds voted by the Twelfth Session of the United Nations General Assembly as an assessment to maintain the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, and that no funds for such purpose have been requested in the budget for fiscal year 1959. When this amount is excluded from the current year's total, there is an actual increase of \$5,928,210 for the coming fiscal year.

The Committee once again reiterates its concern over the mounting costs of these contributions.

The following table sets forth the amounts allowed for the payment of the United States share of the expenses of each of these organizations:

A. United Nations and specialized agencies:	
1. United Nations-----	\$16, 562, 250
2. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization-----	3, 401, 102
3. International Civil Aviation Organization-----	2, 446, 250
4. World Health Organization-----	4, 666, 480
5. Food and Agriculture Organization-----	3, 000, 000
6. International Labor Organization-----	1, 750, 000
7. International Telecommunication Union-----	153, 200
8. World Meteorological Organization-----	66, 050
Subtotal-----	<u>32, 045, 332</u>
B. Inter-American organizations:	
1. Inter-American Children's Institute-----	25, 000
2. Inter-American Indian Institute-----	4, 800
3. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences-----	218, 021
4. Pan American Institute of Geography and History-----	48, 780
5. Pan American Railway Congress Association-----	5, 000
6. Pan American Sanitary Organization-----	1, 914, 000
7. Organization of American States-----	3, 733, 782
Subtotal-----	<u>5, 949, 383</u>
C. Regional organizations:	
1. Caribbean Commission-----	137, 380
2. South Pacific Commission-----	68, 673
3. North Atlantic Treaty Organization-----	1, 300, 000
4. North Atlantic Treaty Parliamentary Conference-----	6, 000
5. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization-----	186, 000
Subtotal-----	<u>1, 698, 053</u>
D. Other international organizations:	
1. Interparliamentary Union-----	18, 000
2. International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration-----	1, 282
3. International Bureau of the Protection of Industrial Property-----	1, 767
4. International Bureau of the Publication of Customs Tariffs-----	8, 658
5. International Bureau of Weights and Measures-----	14, 700
6. International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions-----	9, 000
7. International Hydrographic Bureau-----	9, 997
8. International Sugar Council-----	17, 150
9. International Wheat Council-----	24, 666
10. International Atomic Energy Agency-----	2, 029, 465
Subtotal-----	<u>2, 134, 685</u>
Total-----	<u>41, 827, 453</u>

#### MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The bill includes \$1,646,000, a reduction of \$54,000 in the amount of the budget estimates but an increase of \$288,500 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, to provide for the expenses of the United States missions to eight international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conven-



tions, or specific Acts of Congress. The increase is due principally to the establishment of the United States mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The request for \$44,000 for furnishings and equipment for new office space by the mission to the United Nations was disallowed inasmuch as the request for funds for the new building with which this request is connected has already been denied in another 1959 fiscal year appropriation bill passed by the House of Representatives.

The following table sets forth the amounts allowed for each organization:

1. Mission to the United Nations.....	\$928, 500
2. Resident delegation for international organizations, Geneva.....	239, 500
3. Representative to International Civil Aviation Organization.....	78, 000
4. American group of the Interparliamentary Union.....	30, 000
5. National Commission of the Pan American Railway Congress Association.....	500
6. Mission to the Organization of American States.....	89, 500
7. North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Conference....	30, 000
8. Mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency.....	250, 000
Total.....	1, 646, 000

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

The bill includes \$1,500,000 for this item, a reduction of \$900,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and \$250,000 below the amount appropriated this year. Since funds for the American mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency were made available from this fund during fiscal year 1958 and are to be made available in another appropriation item in fiscal year 1959, the amount recommended for these contingencies is approximately the same as for the current year. This appropriation provides for United States participation in certain scheduled and recurring international activities and for emergency conferences and other activities arising in the conduct of foreign affairs.

In the event of a so-called Summit Conference, it is recognized that a supplemental request will have to be submitted.

#### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The bill includes a total of \$2,825,000 for the three appropriation items for the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, of which \$505,000 is for "Salaries and expenses," \$1,570,000 for "Operation and maintenance," and \$750,000 for "Construction."

The amount allowed for "Salaries and expenses," \$505,000, is the same amount as was appropriated for the current fiscal year, and finances the regular boundary activities consisting of general administration, general engineering, and project investigations.

The sum provided for "Operation and maintenance," \$1,570,000, is the full amount of the budget estimate. This appropriation finances the costs of operation and maintenance of the American Dam and Canal, El Paso-Rio Grande canal projects, lower Rio Grande flood control and bank protection projects, Falcon Dam and powerplant, and stream gaging stations on the international rivers and tributaries.

The \$750,000 allowed for "Construction" is for work on Anzalduas Dam.

#### AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

There is included in the bill \$325,000 for payment of the United States share of the expenses of the International Boundary Commission and the International Joint Commission. The amount allowed is \$5,000 less than the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is the full amount of the budget request.

The function of the International Boundary Commission is to keep the United States-Canadian boundary marked in accordance with existing treaties. It also maintains boundary vistas by periodic tree cutting.

The International Joint Committee performs studies of United States-Canadian border matters, such as investigation of water and smoke pollution, done in conjunction with the Public Health Service, and gathering stream flow data, undertaken in cooperation with Geological Survey. It also acts to insure appropriate apportionment of international waters and, upon referral, investigates and makes recommendations for remedial action.

#### PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

There is included in the bill the sum of \$616,000, the full amount of the budget estimate, to complete the pending survey as to the economic feasibility of a tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay, situated between Maine and New Brunswick Province, Canada. The purpose of the survey is to determine (1) the cost of construction, (2) whether or not such cost would allow hydroelectric power to be produced at a reasonable price, and (3) what contribution such project would make to the national economy and defense.

The amount recommended in the bill, plus the sum of \$2,279,000 previously appropriated for this survey, will make the total cost of the survey \$2,895,000.

#### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The bill includes \$1,644,900 to cover the United States' share of the expenses of seven international fisheries commissions in which it participates. The purpose of these commissions is to determine and undertake measures necessary for the preservation and expansion of fishery stocks. The amount allowed is \$15,100 below the amount of the budget estimate and is \$35,100 below the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The following table sets forth the various commissions and the amount allowed for each:

1. International Pacific Halibut Commission.....	\$111, 000
2. International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.....	233, 000
3. Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.....	363, 000
4. International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries...	5, 250
5. International Whaling Commission.....	600
6. International North Pacific Fisheries Commission.....	17, 650
7. Great Lakes Fishery Commission.....	900, 000
8. Expenses of the United States Commissioners.....	14, 400
Total.....	1, 644, 900

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

The bill includes \$20,800,000, the full amount of the budget estimate for this program. Of the amount appropriated, \$6,750,000 is to be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States.

In addition to the American dollars appropriated for this program, a portion of the foreign currencies derived from sales abroad of surplus agricultural commodities is made available to finance "exchange" of persons, without dollar reimbursement to the United States Treasury. The actual amount made available in fiscal year 1957 was \$937,200. The amount estimated for the current fiscal year is \$3,505,733, and the estimate for fiscal year 1959 is \$6,325,000. The net increase for fiscal year 1959 over 1958 for this program is therefore \$2,819,267.

The following table sets forth the grants under the program by categories:

	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
Foreign grantees:			
Students.....	1,980	2,177	2,111
Professors and teachers.....	1,010	1,055	1,196
Leaders and specialists.....	1,392	1,006	929
Total.....	4,382	4,238	4,236
United States grantees:			
Students.....	905	1,017	1,028
Professors and teachers.....	840	947	1,033
Specialists.....	199	150	166
Total.....	1,944	2,114	2,227
Total grantees.....	6,326	6,352	6,463

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The total amount recommended in the bill for the Department of Justice is \$229,410,000, an increase of \$2,205,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and a reduction of \$780,000 in the amount of the budget estimates. The increases allowed are distributed as follows: Legal activities and general administration, \$355,000; Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$1,050,000; and Federal Prison System, \$900,000. There is a decrease of \$100,000 in the appropriation for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The action of the Committee with regard to each of the appropriation items for this Department is set forth herewith:

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

*General administration.*—The bill includes the sum of \$3,250,000 to meet the expenses of the Office of the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General, Pardon Attorney, Board of Parole, Board of Immigration Appeals, Library, and Administration Division. The budget proposal that the examination of judicial offices be transferred from this item in the Department of Justice to the Judiciary has been rejected by the Committee. It was testified that the adoption of the proposal would lead to duplication of effort and expense.



Although the table reflects an appropriation of \$50,000 over the budget estimate for this item, when the \$75,000 for examination of judicial offices is taken into consideration, the amount allowed is actually a reduction of \$25,000 in the budget estimate.

*General legal activities.*—There is included in the bill the sum of \$11,200,000 to provide the funds for necessary activities carried on by the Department's law offices, with the exception of the Antitrust Division for which a separate appropriation is made. The operating expenses of the following are provided for in this item: Office of the Solicitor General, Tax Division, Criminal Division, Civil Division, Lands Division, Office of Legal Counsel, Internal Security Division, and the new Civil Rights Division. While the amount recommended by the Committee is \$150,000 below the budget estimate, it is an increase of \$400,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The full amounts requested for the Civil Rights Division and the Tax Division are specifically allowed.

*Antitrust Division.*—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$3,800,000, is recommended by the Committee for this item. This sum is \$15,000 greater than was appropriated for this Division for the current fiscal year. In again recommending the full amount of the budget estimate for this Division, the Committee hopes for a strong, vigorous, and effective program of enforcement of the antitrust laws. The following table sets forth the caseload over the past three years:

	1955	1956	1957
Cases—			
Pending, beginning of year.....	110	116	97
Filed.....	47	48	55
Terminated.....	41	67	50
Pending, end of year.....	116	97	102

*United States attorneys and marshals.*—The bill includes \$20,350,000 for necessary salaries and expenses of the Offices of United States attorneys and marshals. The amount allowed is \$80,000 below the budget estimate and is an increase of \$200,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. The increase allowed is to pay the cost of maintaining the present level of employment, new equipment, and increased costs of litigation in the courts.

*Fees and expenses of witnesses.*—There is included in the bill the sum of \$1,700,000 for the payment of fees and expenses of witnesses who appear in behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party. The amount allowed is \$100,000 below the amount of the budget estimate and a like sum below the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

*Salaries and expenses, claims of persons of Japanese ancestry.*—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$210,000, for the administrative expenses necessary in connection with the payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948. In so doing, the Committee expects that this program will be liquidated by June 30, 1959, and that no further appropriations will be requested.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$102,500,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The amount allowed is an increase of \$1,050,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This increase is for maintenance of average employment and approved promotion policy.

The Committee was advised that although no request was made for additional personnel, the Bureau would be called upon to shoulder increasing workloads in all the major phases of its operations. It was testified that increasing workloads are being received in the internal security, subversive and counter intelligence fields of operation. The over-all security picture has been intensified by substantial increases in most of the major criminal violations within the primary jurisdiction of the Bureau. Director Hoover advised the Committee that at the same time, all of the service functions of the Bureau—name checks, fingerprint checks, and the technical services of the FBI laboratory—continue to show increasing workload trends.

The Committee fully recognizes the important responsibilities of this Bureau in relation to the internal security of the Nation.

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The Committee recommends \$49,500,000, a reduction of \$100,000 in the amount of the budget estimate and a like amount below the appropriation for the current fiscal year for this Service, to administer and enforce the laws relating to immigration and naturalization.

The following tables set forth the workload of the various activities of this Service:

*1. Inspection for admission into the United States*

	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
Aliens admitted.....	1,007,884	1,085,725	1,082,000	1,167,200
Stowaways found.....	253	294	300	300
Citizens arrived.....	1,281,110	1,365,075	1,398,000	1,418,000
Alien crewmen examined on arrival.....	1,533,249	1,688,749	1,846,000	2,005,000
Entries over land boundaries.....	129,616,053	137,590,261	145,654,000	153,410,000
Aliens denied entry on primary inspection.....	168,811	157,174	157,000	157,000

*2. Detention and deportation*

	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
Orders to show cause.....	4,403	11,223	12,300	13,600
Hearings.....	16,336	13,168	13,800	14,000
Aliens deported.....	7,297	5,082	7,100	7,200
Average number of aliens held in detention.....	1,387	1,170	1,200	1,200

*3. Naturalization*

	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
Applications, petition for naturalization.....	173,681	173,156	176,400	184,100
Applications, derivative citizenship.....	35,577	32,758	33,800	36,100
Applications for new papers.....	10,226	10,737	11,200	11,700
Recommendations to courts.....	150,687	142,515	145,000	150,000



4. Border patrol

	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
Conveyances examined.....	2,845,746	2,339,287	2,251,600	2,264,400
Persons questioned.....	9,890,424	8,889,956	8,800,000	8,800,000
Persons apprehended.....	70,846	48,433	40,000	35,000

5. Investigating aliens' status

	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
Pending, beginning of year.....	27,262	17,972	15,029	9,698
Received.....	62,642	55,096	53,064	71,318
Terminated.....	71,932	58,039	58,395	73,725
Pending, end of year.....	17,972	15,029	9,698	7,291

6. Immigration and naturalization records

	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
New files prepared.....	679,948	640,855	645,000	650,000
Index searches.....	2,673,480	2,643,760	2,791,000	2,858,000
Alien address reports.....	2,622,462	2,833,732	2,920,000	3,000,000

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons.—There is included in the bill the sum of \$32,800,000 to provide for the custody, care, and treatment of prisoners in 27 institutions in the United States and 6 institutions in Alaska; maintenance and operation of institutions; medical services provided by Public Health Service; and general administration. The amount allowed is \$600,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year. This additional amount is due largely to increases in prices and in the prison population.

Although the budget request included funds for one additional prison chaplain, it was testified that four more chaplains were actually needed. The Committee therefore directs the Department to obtain the four additional chaplains, additional funds for them being included in the total amount recommended by the Committee.

Buildings and facilities.—The Committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$1,500,000 for this item, which is an increase of \$500,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The following table lists the projects, institutions, and amounts provided therefore:

Project	Institution	Amount
Repairs and improvements.....	Various institutions.....	\$500,000
Thermostatic heat control systems.....	Ashland, Ky., and Petersburg, Va.....	40,000
Electric substation.....	U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.....	100,000
Repairs to building 68.....	U. S. Penitentiary, Alcatraz, Calif.....	120,000
Farm dormitory.....	U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kans.....	95,000
Farm dormitory.....	U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind.....	95,000
Additional facilities.....	Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Mich.....	100,000
Rehabilitate communications.....	Various institutions.....	50,000
Powerplant.....	U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.....	400,000
Total.....		1,500,000

*Support of United States prisoners.*—The sum of \$2,600,000 is recommended to provide for the care of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions.

This item covers Bureau of Prisons' contracts with State and local jails for boarding Federal prisoners for short periods of time, such as before and during trial, awaiting transfer to a Federal institution following conviction, or commitments for short sentences.

#### OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The bill includes an authorization of \$2,500,000, the amount of the budget estimate, to provide for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property. The function of this Office is to take care of the Government's interests in wartime measures against alien property.

In recommending the full amount of the budget estimate, the Committee expects this Office to complete by June 30, 1959, the liquidation and disposition of vested assets as required under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

The following table sets forth the workload of this Office:

1. *Management and liquidation.*—Management of such alien enemy properties as interests in business enterprises, real estate, securities, life insurance, and tangible personal property is required until the disposition of such property.

	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
Business enterprises:				
Pending, beginning of year.....	25	13	9	3
Terminated.....	12	4	6	2
Pending, end of year.....	13	9	3	1
Real and personal property:				
Pending, beginning of year.....	651	380	309	181
Received.....	30	40	50	50
Terminated.....	301	111	178	171
Pending, end of year.....	380	309	181	60
Patent management: Number managed.....	11, 857	9, 225	6, 876	4, 505

2. *Administrative adjudication of claims.*—Claims against vested property subject to administrative adjudication stand as follows:

	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
Number of claims:				
Pending, beginning of year.....	34, 029	28, 203	22, 954	12, 304
Received.....	60	77	-----	-----
Terminated.....	5, 886	5, 326	10, 650	10, 010
Pending, end of year.....	28, 203	22, 954	12, 304	2, 294

3. *Litigation.*—Defense is provided in court proceedings brought against the Government for the return of vested property. The figures are:

	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
Number of cases:				
Pending, beginning of year.....	1, 500	1, 124	1, 156	553
Received.....	85	281	95	85
Terminated.....	461	249	698	205
Pending, end of year.....	1, 124	1, 156	553	433

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The percentage of reimbursement by the District of Columbia to the Treasury of the United States for expenditures for the Offices of the United States Attorney and the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia has been increased from 60 percent to 75 percent in accordance with the budget presentation agreed to by the Department of Justice and District of Columbia officials.

It should be noted that the Committee has not changed the percentage of reimbursement to the United States Treasury by the District of Columbia for expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia or for United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. The Committee expects the proper officials of the District of Columbia, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Judiciary to make a thorough study of the problem and submit a recommendation in this regard to the Congress for the next fiscal year.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Appropriations under this title provide the funds for the operation of the Federal Courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers and employees, and other expenses of the Federal Judiciary.

The total amount of the budget estimates as prepared and presented by the Judicial branch of the Federal Government is \$41,-402,860. The amount recommended in the bill by the Committee is \$40,703,260, which is a reduction of \$699,600 in the amount of the budget estimates and an increase of \$1,132,210 over the total amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

The action of the Committee with respect to individual items of appropriation is hereinafter described:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,703,335 for the Supreme Court of the United States. The amount allowed is \$88,800 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is \$33,000 below the amount of the budget estimate.

The request for \$33,000 for the installation of an electronic bird elimination system, in order to "bird proof" the United States Supreme Court Building, is denied in this year's budget.

The amount provided for each of the five appropriation items for the Supreme Court is as follows:

Salaries-----	\$1, 249, 000
Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports-----	90, 000
Miscellaneous expenses-----	74, 500
Care of the building and grounds-----	284, 000
Automobile for the Chief Justice-----	5, 835
Total-----	1, 703, 335



## COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

There is included in the bill the full amount of the budget estimate, \$308,450, for this Court. The amount allowed is an increase of but \$1,450 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is to provide funds for the cost of within grade promotions.

## CUSTOMS COURT

The bill includes \$699,620, the full amount of the budget estimate, for this Court. This amount is \$22,610 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is to provide funds for the cost of within grade promotions and reclassifications.

## COURT OF CLAIMS

The Committee recommends a total of \$821,655 for this Court, of which \$812,655 is for "Salaries and expenses" and \$9,000 is for "Repairs and improvements". The amount allowed for "Salaries and expenses" is \$1,800 more than was appropriated for the current fiscal year and is to cover additional cost of within grade promotions.

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

A total of \$37,170,200 is included in the bill for the five items under this heading, which is a decrease of \$666,600 in the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$1,017,550 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year.

In addition, the sum of \$4,632,050 is included for salaries and expenses of referees, which amount is derived from the referees' salary and expense funds.

The action of the Committee with regard to each item under this heading is set forth below:

*Salaries of judges.*—The full amount of the budget estimate, \$9,358,500, is included in the bill for "Salaries of judges." This amount is \$283,500 larger than was appropriated for this purpose in the current fiscal year. It is estimated that it will be necessary to provide for the salaries of 403 judges in fiscal year 1959 due to the upward trend in the number of retired judges.

*Salaries of supporting personnel.*—The sum of \$19,011,700 is included in the bill for the salaries of the administrative and legal aides required to assist the judges in the conduct of hearings, trials, and other judicial functions and to man the component offices of the courts including the Federal Probation System. The amount provided is an increase of \$538,500 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is a decrease of \$279,300 in the amount of the budget estimate.

The increase allowed by the Committee will provide for 30 additional employees in the Probation System of which 20 are to be probation officers, and 11 additional employees for new judges. It will also provide funds for within grade promotions and reclassification of law clerks.

*Fees of jurors and commissioners.*—The bill includes \$4,925,000, the same amount as appropriated for the current fiscal year for fees, expenses, and costs of jurors; compensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041.

*Travel and miscellaneous expenses.*—The sum of \$2,950,000 is included in the bill to pay the expenses of travel and subsistence incurred by the judges, officials, and supporting personnel of the courts in attending sessions of court or transacting other official business and also the cost of supplying, equipping and maintaining their offices and libraries and for the incidental expenses of operating the 11 courts of appeals and 94 district courts of the United States.

*Administrative Office of the United States Courts.*—A total of \$925,000 is included in the bill for necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The amount allowed is \$84,550 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year and is \$176,000 below the amount of the budget estimate.

Funds requested in this item for the proposed transfer of the function of examining judicial offices from the Department of Justice to this office have been denied. The proposed transfer has been rejected and funds for the continuation of that work by the Justice Department have been included in an appropriation to that Department's part of this bill.

The sum of \$40,000 for additional relocation costs, a non recurring item, is included in the amount allowed.

*Salaries of referees.*—The Committee recommends \$2,006,500 for salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

*Expenses of referees.*—The sum of \$2,625,550 is recommended for miscellaneous expenses of referees, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended.

The total amount allowed for these two items is \$531,350 over the amount provided for the current fiscal year. This increase is to take care of the increased workload of the Bankruptcy Division. The Committee was advised that an estimated 85,000 bankruptcy cases will be filed in 1958 which would be an all time high in the history of our Government.

#### TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

The bill includes a total of \$101,750,000 for the United States Information Agency of which \$97,000,000 is for "Salaries and expenses" and \$4,750,000 is for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities." In addition to this appropriated amount, an estimated sum of \$3,591,000, which is \$1,504,000 greater than fiscal year 1958, will be available from Public Law 480 funds for which no appropriation is required. A total of \$105,341,000 will therefore be made

available for fiscal year 1959, which is \$7,054,000 over the amount made available for fiscal year 1958.

The amount recommended for "Salaries and expenses" is \$1,900,000 over the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, and is \$8,000,000 below the amount of the budget estimate. Since the estimated cost of positions eliminated in fiscal year 1958 totals \$1,256,015, there will in effect be that much more available for program activities in fiscal year 1959 in addition to the increases allowed. Funds for the establishment of new posts are included in the amount recommended.

In allowing \$4,750,000 for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities," the Committee has included the full amount of the budget estimate of \$2,900,000 for completion of the construction of a high-powered land-based broadcasting facility in the Greek area to replace the ship-borne transmitter Courier and directs that the sum appropriated therefore be used for no other purpose.

## TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

### PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

There is included in the bill the sum of \$6,000,000 for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956." The amount allowed is a reduction of \$1,600,000 in the budget estimate but is \$100,000 greater than was originally appropriated for fiscal years 1957 and 1958 for comparable purposes. The larger appropriation for fiscal year 1958 reflected in the table is due to the fact that the appropriation for the Universal and International Exhibition at Brussels was contained in this appropriation item.

## TITLE VI—CORPORATIONS

### FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

A total of \$1,067,000, the amount of the budget estimate, is recommended for this Corporation, of which \$443,000 is the administrative expense limitation and \$624,000 is the vocational expense limitation. The amount allowed for administrative expenses is the same as that allowed for the current fiscal year. However, the amount allowed for vocational expenses is an increase of \$67,000 over the amount allowed for the current fiscal year, of which \$42,000 is for personal services and \$25,000 to cover increased cost of materials.

This corporation is authorized to establish and operate industries in Federal penal and correctional institutions and two disciplinary barracks under jurisdiction of the Department of Defense (18 U. S. C. 4121-4128). Its purposes are to provide employment for physically fit inmates; provide maximum vocational training for qualified inmates in connection with regular institutional and industrial activities and to operate a placement service to assist released inmates to secure jobs. Products manufactured by the inmates are sold only to other Government agencies and the penal institutions. Earnings from the sale of these products pay expenses of the corporation and have permitted payment of \$34 million in dividends into the Treasury since January 1, 1935. It is estimated that dividends of \$3,200,000 will

be paid into the Treasury during the present fiscal year and that \$3,000,000 will be paid during fiscal year 1959.

The following table summarizes the activities of the Corporation:

Program highlights

	1957 actual	1958 estimate	1959 estimate
Customers orders received: Sales of commodities and services	\$27, 809, 587	\$27, 498, 246	\$26, 910, 000
Net earnings	\$3, 812, 500	\$3, 833, 000	\$3, 780, 000
Payment of dividends to Treasury	\$1, 500, 000	\$3, 200, 000	\$3, 000, 000
Number of inmates employed full time	4, 115	4, 144	4, 094
Number of inmates for whom vocational training is provided	11, 014	11, 100	11, 500
Number of inmates receiving monetary awards	5, 447	5, 500	5, 000
Amount of inmate awards granted	\$225, 334	\$300, 000	\$300, 000
Number of inmates assisted in job placements	2, 432	2, 200	2, 400



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1959  
PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate 1958	Appropriation estimate 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>			
Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War I debt.....	\$399, 109	\$399, 000	—\$109
Payment to the Republic of Panama.....	1, 930, 000	1, 930, 000	-----
Replacement of personal property sold abroad.....	347, 562	291, 000	—56, 562
Total.....	2, 676, 671	2, 620, 000	—56, 671
<b>TRUST FUNDS</b>			
[Not a charge against revenue]			
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>			
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	\$2, 971, 000	\$2, 929, 000	—\$42, 000
United States dollars advanced from foreign governments, United States international educational exchange program.....	300, 000	300, 000	-----
Total, Department of State.....	3, 271, 000	3, 229, 000	—42, 000
<b>THE JUDICIARY</b>			
Judicial survivors annuity fund.....	333, 325	296, 825	—36, 500



ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Authorization 1958	Estimate 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 authorization	1959 estimate
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.-----	\$1, 000, 000	\$1, 067, 000	\$1, 067, 000	+ \$67, 000	-----

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED  
IN BILL FOR 1959**

**TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriations	1959 estimates
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$98, 463, 500	\$105, 000, 000	\$100, 000, 000	+\$1, 536, 500	—\$5, 000, 000
Representation allowances-----	600, 000	1, 000, 000	650, 000	+50, 000	—350, 000
Acquisition of buildings abroad-----	18, 500, 000	18, 500, 000	18, 000, 000	—500, 000	—500, 000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	1, 667, 000	2, 025, 000	2, 025, 000	+358, 000	-----
Extension and remodeling, State Department Building- -----	2, 500, 000	-----	-----	—2, 500, 000	-----
Total, administration of foreign affairs-----	122, 730, 500	127, 525, 000	121, 675, 000	—1, 055, 500	—5, 850, 000
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES					
Contributions to international organizations-----	45, 589, 806	41, 889, 151	41, 827, 453	—3, 762, 353	—61, 698
Missions to international organizations-----	1, 357, 500	1, 700, 000	1, 646, 000	+288, 500	—54, 000
International contingencies-----	1, 750, 000	2, 400, 000	1, 500, 000	—250, 000	—900, 000



*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1959—Continued*

**TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriations	1959 estimates
LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
General administration, salaries and expenses.....	\$3, 250, 000	\$3, 200, 000	\$3, 250, 000	-----	+ \$50, 000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses.....	10, 800, 000	11, 350, 000	11, 200, 000	+ \$400, 000	— 150, 000
Antitrust division, salaries and expenses.....	3, 785, 000	3, 800, 000	3, 800, 000	+ 15, 000	-----
United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses.....	20, 150, 000	20, 430, 000	20, 350, 000	+ 200, 000	— 80, 000
Special temporary attorneys and assistants.....	150, 000	-----	-----	— 150, 000	-----
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	1, 700, 000	— 100, 000	— 100, 000
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses.....	220, 000	210, 000	210, 000	— 10, 000	-----
Total, legal activities and general adminis- tration.....	40, 155, 000	40, 790, 000	40, 510, 000	+ 355, 000	— 280, 000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	101, 450, 000	102, 500, 000	102, 500, 000	+ 1, 050, 000	-----
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses.....	49, 600, 000	49, 600, 000	49, 500, 000	— 100, 000	— 100, 000

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses-----	32, 200, 000	33, 000, 000	32, 800, 000	+ 600, 000	- 200, 000
Buildings and facilities-----	1, 000, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	+ 500, 000	-----
Support of United States prisoners-----	2, 800, 000	2, 800, 000	2, 600, 000	- 200, 000	- 200, 000
Total, Federal Prison System-----	36, 000, 000	37, 300, 000	36, 900, 000	+ 900, 000	- 400, 000
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY					
Salaries and expenses-----	(2, 935, 000)	(2, 500, 000)	(2, 500, 000)	(- 435, 000)	-----
Total, Department of Justice-----	227, 205, 000	230, 190, 000	229, 410, 000	+ 2, 205, 000	- 780, 000

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:					
Salaries-----	\$1, 238, 000	\$1, 249, 000	\$1, 249, 000	+ \$11, 000	-----
Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports-----	90, 000	90, 000	90, 000	-----	-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	62, 500	74, 500	74, 500	+ 12, 000	-----
Care of the building and grounds-----	218, 200	317, 000	284, 000	+ 65, 800	- \$33, 000
Automobile for the Chief Justice-----	5, 835	5, 835	5, 835	-----	-----
Total, Supreme Court-----	1, 614, 535	1, 736, 335	1, 703, 335	+ 88, 800	- 33, 000
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses-----	307, 000	308, 450	308, 450	+ 1, 450	-----
Customs Court: Salaries and expenses-----	677, 010	699, 620	699, 620	+ 22, 610	-----



## Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1959—Continued

## TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in bill for 1959	Bill compared with—	
				1958 appropriations	1959 estimates
Court of Claims:					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$810, 855	\$812, 655	\$812, 655	+\$1, 800	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	9, 000	9, 000	9, 000	-----	-----
Total, Court of Claims.....	819, 855	821, 655	821, 655	+\$1, 800	-----
Courts of Appeals, District Courts and other judicial services:					
Salaries of judges.....	9, 075, 000	9, 358, 500	9, 358, 500	+283, 500	-----
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	18, 473, 200	19, 291, 000	19, 011, 700	+538, 500	-\$279, 300
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	4, 925, 000	4, 988, 000	4, 925, 000	-----	-63, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	2, 839, 000	3, 098, 300	2, 950, 000	+111, 000	-148, 300
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses.....	840, 450	1, 101, 000	925, 000	+84, 550	-176, 000
Referees, special account:					
Salaries.....	(1, 755, 000)	(2, 034, 700)	(2, 006, 500)	(+251, 500)	(-28, 200)
Expenses.....	(2, 345, 700)	(2, 635, 800)	(2, 625, 550)	(+279, 850)	(-10, 250)
Total, other courts and services.....	36, 152, 650	37, 836, 800	37, 170, 200	+1, 017, 550	-666, 600
Total, the Judiciary.....	39, 571, 050	41, 402, 860	40, 703, 260	+1, 132, 210	-699, 600

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses-----	\$95, 100, 000	\$105, 000, 000	\$97, 000, 000	+\$1, 900, 000	—\$8, 000, 000
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	1, 100, 000	5, 032, 000	4, 750, 000	+3, 650, 000	—282, 000
Total, United States Information Agency-----	96, 200, 000	110, 032, 000	101, 750, 000	+5, 550, 000	—8, 282, 000

TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

President's special international program-----	\$15, 145, 000	\$7, 600, 000	\$6, 000, 000	—\$9, 145, 000	—\$1, 600, 000
Grand total, titles I, II, III, IV and V, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies-----	581, 398, 356	589, 215, 011	570, 722, 613	—10, 675, 743	—18, 492, 398

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Union Calendar No. 678

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 12428

[Report No. 1708]

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 9, 1958

Mr. ROONEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-  
5       partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related  
6       agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany) ; salary of the United States member of the Board for the validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed six, of which three shall be for replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of

1 uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in  
2 the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28  
3 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign  
4 countries; dues for library membership in organizations which  
5 issue publications to members only, or to members at a price  
6 lower than the others; employment of aliens, by contract for  
7 services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid  
8 for passports; radio communications; payment in advance for  
9 subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar  
10 services abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Morocco  
11 institutions for American convicts and persons declared in-  
12 sane by any consular court, and care and transportation of  
13 prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as author-  
14 ized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United  
15 States from foreign countries persons charged with crime;  
16 and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, sup-  
17 plies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis  
18 and tabulation of technical information, and (3) preparation  
19 of special maps, globes, and geographic aids; \$100,000,000,  
20 of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to  
21 purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned  
22 by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That pas-  
23 senger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service  
24 abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the  
25 Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891) and the cost, including



1 the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not  
2 exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile  
3 at each diplomatic mission (except that eleven such vehicles  
4 may be purchased at not to exceed \$5,000 each) and \$1,500  
5 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

#### 6 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

7 For representation allowances as authorized by section  
8 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
9 1131), \$650,000.

#### 10 ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

11 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the  
12 Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22  
13 U. S. C. 292-300), including personal services in the  
14 United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances  
15 of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign  
16 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158);  
17 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities  
18 provided for under this appropriation; and services as author-  
19 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
20 55a), \$18,000,000, of which not less than \$15,000,000  
21 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed  
22 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain  
23 available until expended; *Provided*, That not to exceed  
24 \$1,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses during  
25 the current fiscal year.



## 1 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

## 2 SERVICE

3 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State  
4 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic  
5 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-  
6 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
7 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000.

## 8 PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND

## 9 DISABILITY FUND

10 For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and  
11 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of  
12 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$2,025,000.

## 13 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

## 14 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

15 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
16 meet annual obligations of membership in international mul-  
17 tilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
18 specific Acts of Congress, \$41,827,453.

## 19 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

20 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to  
21 certain international organizations in which the United  
22 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
23 specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by  
24 the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such repre-

1   sentation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations  
2   concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, ex-  
3   penses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
4   authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
5   (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
6   printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act  
7   of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of  
8   uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,646,000.

9                   INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

10       For necessary expenses of participation by the United  
11   States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in interna-  
12   tional activities which arise from time to time in the conduct  
13   of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have  
14   not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special  
15   Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard  
16   to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and  
17   allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the  
18   Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
19   801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions  
20   for the share of the United States in expenses of international  
21   organizations; and printing and binding without regard to  
22   section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ;  
23   \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may  
24   be expended for representation allowances as authorized by

1 section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
2 1131) and for entertainment.

3 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

4 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

5 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

6 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
7 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
8 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mex-  
9 ico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the  
10 United States Section, International Boundary and Water  
11 Commission, United States and Mexico, including opera-  
12 tion and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canali-  
13 zation, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power,  
14 irrigation, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects;  
15 detailed plan preparation and construction (including sur-  
16 veys and operation and maintenance and protection during  
17 construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; ex-  
18 penditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through  
19 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C.  
20 277d-1-277d-4) ; purchase of three passenger motor ve-  
21 hicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and  
22 lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized  
23 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.  
24 2131) ; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom

1 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to  
2 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41  
3 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,  
6 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-  
7 gations, \$505,000.

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

9 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
10 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
11 \$1,570,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande  
12 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions  
13 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project  
14 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat.  
15 89).

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For detailed plan preparation and construction of  
18 projects authorized by the Convention concluded February  
19 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts  
20 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
21 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4,  
22 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C.  
23 277f), September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-9), and  
24 the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United



1 States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,  
2 1944, \$750,000, to remain available until expended:  
3 *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower  
4 Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any  
5 land, site, or easement in connection with this project except  
6 such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto  
7 has been approved by the Attorney General of the United  
8 States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam  
9 shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes  
10 in the United States unless suitable arrangements have been  
11 made with the prospective water users for repayment to the  
12 Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall  
13 have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of  
14 State.

15 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

16 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
17 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
18 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
19 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and  
20 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
21 United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, includ-  
22 ing stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of  
23 passenger motor vehicles; \$325,000, to be disbursed under

1 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available  
2 also for additional expenses of the American Sections, In-  
3 ternational Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

4 International Joint Commission, United States and  
5 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the  
6 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-  
7 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity  
8 without compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other  
9 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of  
10 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary  
11 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in  
12 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the  
13 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-  
14 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and  
15 special and technical investigations in connection with  
16 matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Pro-*  
17 *vided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies  
18 of the Government for the performance of work for which  
19 this appropriation is made.

20 International Boundary Commission, United States,  
21 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work  
22 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan  
23 Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the  
24 United States and Great Britain; commutation of sub-  
25 sistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8

1 per day each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a  
2 member of a field party and subsisting in camp) ; hire of  
3 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field  
4 employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keep-  
5 ing the boundary line clear.

#### 6 PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the  
8 Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401) , including serv-  
9 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
10 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , but not to exceed ten temporary employees  
11 at any one time, at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for  
12 individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses  
13 of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this  
14 appropriation; \$616,000, to remain available until expended.

#### 15 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
17 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-  
18 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions  
19 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts  
20 of Congress, \$1,644,900: *Provided*, That the United States  
21 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective  
22 commissions.

#### 23 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

#### 24 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

25 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to  
26 enable the Department of State to carry out international



1 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United  
2 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948  
3 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939  
4 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-  
5 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of  
6 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the  
7 Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and  
8 the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225),  
9 including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and  
10 dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of  
11 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of  
12 attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided  
13 for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor  
14 vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not  
15 to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15  
16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and  
17 advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the  
18 Revised Statutes as amended; \$20,800,000, of which not  
19 less than \$6,750,000 shall be used to purchase foreign cur-  
20 rencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the  
21 United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,387,500  
22 may be used for administrative expenses during the current  
23 fiscal year.

24 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

25 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries  
26 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions



1 to international organizations'' are available for reimburse-  
2 ment of the General Services Administration for security  
3 guard services for protection of confidential files.

4 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
5 title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any  
6 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the  
7 several States of the United States or any political sub-  
8 division thereof.

9 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title  
10 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to  
11 any international organization which engages in the direct  
12 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one  
13 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the  
14 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine  
15 of one world government or one world citizenship.

16 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-  
17 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-  
18 bership in the United Nations as the representative of  
19 China.

20 SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations  
21 as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to  
22 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the  
23 furniture and household and personal effects of an employee  
24 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which  
25 he is unable to use his furniture and effects,

1        This title may be cited as the “Department of State  
2   Appropriation Act, 1959”.

3            TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4        LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5        SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

6        For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
7   Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
8   including purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only,  
9   including one at not to exceed \$4,500) and hire of passenger  
10   motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings of or-  
11   ganizations concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
12   tion; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized  
13   or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
14   Assistant; \$3,250,000.

15        SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

16        For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the  
17   Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including  
18   miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
19   proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative As-  
20   sistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31  
21   U. S. C. 529) ; \$11,200,000.

22        SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

23        For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust  
24   and kindred laws, \$3,800,000: *Provided*, That none of this  
25   appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and

1 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust  
2 Division.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND  
4 MARSHALS

5 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
6 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys  
7 in Alaska, including purchase of ten passenger motor  
8 vehicles, including three for replacement only; services in  
9 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when  
10 specifically directed by the Attorney General, including not  
11 to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to be accounted for solely  
12 on the certificate of the Attorney General; and firearms and  
13 ammunition; \$20,350,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000  
14 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy  
15 marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per  
16 day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated  
17 \$15,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one  
18 prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney  
19 General.

20 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

21 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and  
22 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,  
23 and not to exceed \$225,000 for such compensation and  
24 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-  
25 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950

1 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United  
2 States Code; \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That no part of the  
3 sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness  
4 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF  
6 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

7 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of  
8 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act  
9 of July 2, 1948 (50 App. U. S. C. 1981-1987),  
10 \$210,000.

11 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecu-  
14 tion of crimes against the United States; protection of the  
15 person of the President of the United States; acquisition,  
16 collection, classification and preservation of identification  
17 and other records and their exchange with, and for the  
18 official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal  
19 Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such  
20 exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is  
21 made outside the receiving departments or related agencies;  
22 and such other investigations regarding official matters under  
23 the control of the Department of Justice and the Department  
24 of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, in-  
25 cluding purchase (not to exceed seven hundred and seventy-



1 five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor  
2 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replace-  
3 ment only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and am-  
4 munition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
5 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not  
6 to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
7 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
8 tion; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to  
9 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to  
10 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,  
11 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$102,-  
12 500,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director  
13 of the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the  
14 position is held by the present incumbent.

15       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
16 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
17 any civil-service employee.

## 18       IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

### 19               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20       For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
21 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating  
22 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, includ-  
23 ing advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while  
24 en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess

1 of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the  
2 immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards;  
3 not to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
4 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
5 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-  
6 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance  
7 at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes  
8 of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two  
9 hundred and forty-six for replacement only) and hire  
10 of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
11 four for replacement only) and maintenance and opera-  
12 tion of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of  
13 head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other  
14 items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who  
15 become public charges and deposits to secure payment of  
16 fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodel-  
17 ing, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment  
18 incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services  
19 Administration for security guard services for protection of  
20 confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District  
21 of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,  
22 parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives  
23 and dependent children, including return of such persons  
24 to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may  
25 be authorized by the Attorney General; \$49,500,000; *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to ex-  
2 ceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement  
3 of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

#### 4 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

##### 5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

6 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-  
7 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional  
8 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners  
9 in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not  
10 to exceed \$18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
11 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
12 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-one (for replace-  
13 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compila-  
14 tion of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-  
15 Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pur-  
16 suant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or  
17 destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238); fire-  
18 arms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment  
19 of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and  
20 livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and  
21 acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of  
22 July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f); \$32,800,000: *Provided*,  
23 That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service  
24 such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the  
25 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service



1 for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correc-  
2 tional institutions.

3 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

4 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary  
5 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional  
6 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,  
7 by contract or force account, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That  
8 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-  
9 formed under this appropriation.

10 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

11 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal  
12 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,  
13 and payment of rewards; \$2,600,000.

14 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

15 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF  
16 ALIEN PROPERTY

17 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-  
18 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other  
19 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him  
20 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy  
21 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.)  
22 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended  
23 (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying  
24 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney Gen-  
25 eral pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed



1 \$2,500,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year  
2 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of  
3 Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-  
4 owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses  
5 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned  
6 with the purposes of this authorization: *Provided further,*  
7 That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the  
8 Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations  
9 Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives  
10 giving detailed information on all administrative and non-  
11 administrative expenses incurred during the next preceding  
12 fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of  
13 Alien Property: *Provided further,* That of the total amount  
14 herein authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be trans-  
15 ferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses,  
16 general administration", Justice.

17 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

18 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
19 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-  
20 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-  
21 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly  
22 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under  
23 the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

24 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures

1 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United  
2 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-  
3 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
4 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
5 credit of the District of Columbia.

6 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
7 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at  
8 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance  
9 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

10 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
11 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-  
12 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
13 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem  
14 for individuals.

15 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year  
16 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Sal-  
17 aries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Sal-  
18 aries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service",  
19 and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be  
20 available for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized  
21 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.  
22 2131).

23 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
24 Appropriation Act, 1959".

## TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## SALARIES

For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,249,000.

## PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$74,500.

## CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract



1 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Stat-  
2 utes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; \$284,000.

3                   AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

4     For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and  
5 operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United  
6 States, \$5,835.

7                   COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

8                                 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9     For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
10 all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary  
11 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and  
12 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,  
13 \$308,450.

14                                 CUSTOMS COURT

15                                 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16     For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries  
17 of the officers and employees of the court; and necessary ex-  
18 penses of the court, including exchange of books, and travel-  
19 ing expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge;  
20 \$699,620: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of  
21 the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate  
22 of the judge.



## 1 COURT OF CLAIMS

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,  
4 and all other officers and employees of the court, and for  
5 other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other  
6 fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and  
7 travel, \$812,655.

## 8 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

9 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court  
10 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision  
11 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,000.

## 12 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## 13 JUDICIAL SERVICES

## 14 SALARIES OF JUDGES

15 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including  
16 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,  
17 the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam) ; justices and judges of  
18 the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of  
19 Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title  
20 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and  
21 annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court of the

1 United States in accordance with title 28, United States  
2 Code, section 375; \$9,358,500.

3 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

4 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal  
5 Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$19,011,-  
6 700: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law  
7 clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the  
8 Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the  
9 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the  
10 salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General  
11 Schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appoint-  
12 ing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk  
13 shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades  
14 (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge  
15 shall determine, subject to review by the Judicial Con-  
16 ference if requested by the Director, such determina-  
17 tion by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*,  
18 That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those  
19 provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949,  
20 as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary  
21 assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggre-  
22 gate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed  
23 by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per annum, except  
24 in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief

1 judge of each district court having five or more district  
2 judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed  
3 \$18,010 per annum.

#### 4 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

5 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals  
6 and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193,  
7 title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362) ; com-  
8 pensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States  
9 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under  
10 title 18, United States Code, section 3041; \$4,925,000.

#### 11 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

12 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not  
13 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including  
14 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract  
15 statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the  
16 District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for the  
17 payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with  
18 the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25,  
19 in any one case, \$2,950,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall  
20 be available in an amount not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses  
21 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal  
22 Probation when incurred on the written authorization of the  
23 Director of the Administrative Office of the United States  
24 Courts.

## 1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

## 2 COURTS

3 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of  
4 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and  
5 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$925,000.

## 6 SALARIES OF REFEREES

7 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June  
8 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68), not to exceed  
9 \$2,006,500, to be derived from the referees' salary fund  
10 established in pursuance of said Act.

## 11 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

12 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States  
13 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel,  
14 purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June  
15 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$2,625,550, to be  
16 derived from the referees' expense fund established in pur-  
17 suance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11  
18 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

## 19 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

20 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
21 District Court of the United States for the District of Co-  
22 lumbia from all appropriations under this title and 30  
23 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court  
24 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropria-  
25 tions under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States



1 from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District  
2 of Columbia.

3 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of  
4 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a  
5 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more  
6 than \$6.50 per volume.

7 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation  
8 Act, 1959".

## 9 TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

### 10 AGENCY

#### 11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary to enable the United States Infor-  
13 mation Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Num-  
14 bered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Edu-  
15 cational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.),  
16 to carry out international information activities, including em-  
17 ployment, without regard to the civil-service and classification  
18 laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed  
19 \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3)  
20 aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to  
21 the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign  
22 languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employ-  
23 ment in accordance with procedures established by the Sec-  
24 retary of State and the Attorney General) ; travel expenses  
25 of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States

1 and their dependents to and from the United States; salaries,  
2 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
3 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
4 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; expenses of attendance at meet-  
5 ings concerned with activities provided for under this ap-  
6 propriation (not to exceed \$6,000) ; entertainment within  
7 the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger  
8 motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in for-  
9 eign countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,  
10 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44  
11 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
12 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of tort  
13 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of  
14 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States  
15 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
16 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised  
17 Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organ-  
18 izations which issue publications to members only, or to  
19 members at a price lower than to others; employment of  
20 aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and  
21 drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on nego-  
22 tiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from  
23 a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and  
24 household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign  
25 Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to

1 use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the  
2 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and  
3 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons,  
4 not United States Government employees, who may die  
5 away from their homes while participating in activities  
6 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and  
7 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual  
8 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and  
9 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and  
10 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,  
11 improvement, and repair of properties used for information  
12 activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Govern-  
13 ment-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for  
14 periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds,  
15 and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in  
16 informational activities abroad; travel expenses for em-  
17 ployees attending official international conferences, without  
18 regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations  
19 and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence  
20 expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at  
21 rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for  
22 such conferences by the Secretary of State; and pur-  
23 chase of objects for presentation to foreign governments,  
24 schools, or organizations; \$97,000,000, of which not less than  
25 \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or



1 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United  
2 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$75,000 may be  
3 used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this  
4 appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection  
5 with travel of personnel outside the continental United  
6 States, including travel of dependents and transportation of  
7 personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such  
8 personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation  
9 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders  
10 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such  
11 travel or transportation may not be completed during the  
12 current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be ex-  
13 changed for payment of expenses in connection with the  
14 operation of information establishments abroad without re-  
15 gard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes  
16 (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger  
17 motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of  
18 this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to  
19 section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C.  
20 481 (c) ), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such  
21 sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number  
22 of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-  
23 ance of each such replacement, except buses and station  
24 wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That,  
25 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Re-



1   vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United  
2   States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts  
3   for the use of international shortwave radio stations and  
4   facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify  
5   the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities  
6   from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the  
7   purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to per-  
8   sons or property arising from such use of said radio stations  
9   and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments  
10   and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the  
11   purposes of foreign information and educational activities  
12   which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended  
13   for a period of one year in addition to the period of appoint-  
14   ment or assignment otherwise authorized.

#### 15   ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

16       For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-  
17   struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmis-  
18   sion and reception, purchase and installation of necessary  
19   equipment for radio transmission and reception, without re-  
20   gard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40  
21   U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land  
22   by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$4,750,000, to re-  
23   main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-  
24   priation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the  
25   continental United States without regard to section 355 of

1 the Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255), and title to any  
2 land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the  
3 United States Information Agency.

4 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE  
5 PRESIDENT

6 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

7 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry  
8 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange  
9 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$6,000,000, to  
10 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to ex-  
11 ceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.

12 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,  
13 INCORPORATED

14 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
15 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
16 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
17 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-  
18 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section  
19 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,  
20 as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth  
21 in the budget for the fiscal year 1959 for such corporation,  
22 except as hereinafter provided:

1   LIMITATION   ON   ADMINISTRATIVE   AND   VOCATIONAL  
2       TRAINING   EXPENSES,   FEDERAL   PRISON   INDUSTRIES,  
3       INCORPORATED

4       Not to exceed \$443,000 of the funds of the corporation  
5 shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to  
6 exceed \$624,000 for the expenses of vocational train-  
7 ing of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services  
8 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
9 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis  
10 and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's  
11 prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and  
12 shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims,  
13 expenditures which the said accounting system requires to  
14 be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or  
15 produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and  
16 expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, opera-  
17 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
18 of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation  
19 or in which it has an interest.

1           TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2           SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in  
3 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes  
4 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

5           This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State  
6 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-  
7 ation Act, 1959”.



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85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

H. R. 12428

[Report No. 1708]

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# A BILL

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. ROONEY

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MAY 9, 1958

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 16, 1958  
For actions of May 15, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 77

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Packers and Stockyards bill. House passed State-Justice appropriation bill. Sen. Yarborough and Rep. Rutherford introduced and Sen. Yarborough discussed bills to permit increased allotments for production of extra-long staple cotton seed. Sen. Cooper introduced and discussed bill to extend availability of appropriations for emergency conservation measures.

## HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 319 to 51, with amendment H. R. 12423, the State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill. Agreed to an amendment to raise the salary of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to \$20,000. Rejected an amendment to reduce the funds for the Civil Rights Division by \$342,000. pp. 7943-60  
Authorized the Appropriations Committee to file a report on the Commerce Department appropriations bill before midnight Friday. p. 7941
2. WATER RESOURCES. Rep. Boykin inserted a statement by the Warrior-Tombigbee Development Ass'n on the need for improving those river systems. pp. 7971-2  
Received from the Budget Bureau a plan for work of improvement in the Elm River watershed project, N. D. p. 7973
3. NEWSPRINT. Received from the Attorney General a report on the newsprint industry. p. 7972
4. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the Commerce appropriation bill would be considered Tues., May 20, and that H. R. 7999, providing statehood for Alaska, would be considered May 21 through 24. pp. 7942-3

5. ADJOURNED until Monday, May 19. p. 7972.

SENATE

6. MEATPACKERS. Passed S. 1356, to clarify the jurisdictions of this Department and the Federal Trade Commission for the enforcement of provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, after agreeing to the amendment of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee which was a substitute for the amendment of the Judiciary Committee. pp. 7877-82, 7883-7905

As passed the bill provides that this Department shall have exclusive jurisdiction with respect to livestock and poultry through the packing plant, including all transactions in livestock in commerce at posted yards and elsewhere; the Federal Trade Commission shall have exclusive jurisdiction with respect to products other than livestock, meats, meat food products, livestock products in unmanufactured form, poultry, and poultry products; and both agencies shall have concurrent jurisdiction with respect to meats, meat food products, livestock products in unmanufactured form, and poultry products after they have been prepared in form for distribution.

Rejected an amendment by Sen. Dirksen, in the nature of a substitute for the amendment of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. He explained that his amendment was "identical to H. R. 9020 by Rep. Cooley" and "amends section 202 and inserts 'products,' so as actually to put the emphasis in the direction of things as distinguished from persons. It is the same as the Holland amendment, in that it expands the general concept of marketing agency and dealer and stockyards so far as commerce is concerned. It contains one provision which does not appear in the other measures, and that is with respect to oleo-margarine and retails sales, jurisdiction over which is placed in the Federal Trade Commission. The difference lies in the fact that at the retail level, the Secretary of Agriculture can request the Federal Trade Commission not only to make an investigation, which is the case under existing law, and make a report, which is the case under existing law, but to institute proceedings, which is an authority not carried in existing law." pp. 7891-7904

7. RICE; HOG CHOLERA. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported H. R. 8490, with amendment, to make two technical adjustments in the law relating to rice acreage allotments, to provide for reassignment of such allotments when the land on which the allotment has previously been made is taken for public purposes, and to increase marketing quota penalties (S. Rept. 1585); and S. 3478, without amendment, to insure the maintenance of an adequate supply of anti-hog-cholera serum and hog-cholera virus (S. Rept. 1587). p. 7856

8. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Marvin J. Briggs, of Ind., and Frank Stubbs, of Tex., to be members of the Federal Farm Credit Board. p. 7855

9. WOOL. Sen. Langer inserted a N. Dak. Wool Growers Assoc. resolution favoring enactment of legislation to extend the National Wool Act, and opposing legislation to permit the duty-free entry of certain low grade wools. p. 7856

10. BRUCELLOSIS. Sen. Thye inserted a newspaper article explaining the work done in the fight against brucellosis at the WHO Brucellosis Center at the University of Minnesota, "University Spearheads Global Fight on Brucellosis." p. 7876

11. MINERALS STABILIZATION. Sen. Murray inserted a newspaper editorial on the "so-called domestic minerals stabilization plan, which the Secretary of the Interior unveiled in part before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on April 28, 1958," which stated that the proposal was not popular with the mining industry. pp. 7862-63



Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time so that I may ascertain if I may from the distinguished majority leader the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday the Consent Calendar and one suspension, H. R. 6239, a bill relating to crimes and offenses, obscene, and crime-inciting matter.

Unanimous consent was obtained yesterday that if desired the Speaker may recognize the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, or a designated Member, to call up the bill H. R. 12356, relocation of the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge; H. R. 12377; authorization of the District of Columbia public works bill; and S. 728, acquisition of additional property in the Capitol Grounds on Monday's program.

With the gentleman's agreement, any record votes on Monday and Tuesday will go over until Wednesday, as there is a primary on Tuesday.

Mr. MARTIN. That is agreeable.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Tuesday there will be the Commerce Department appropriation bill for 1959.

That will continue until completion, of course.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday will be devoted to the consideration of the bill H. R. 7999 providing statehood for Alaska.

This program is announced with the usual reservation that conference reports may be called up at any time.

Any further program will be announced later.

Mr. MARTIN. The gentleman thinks the Alaska bill will take at least 4 days?

Mr. McCORMACK. It would not surprise me a bit if it did. I hope it passes, but I expect it will take a considerable period of time.

#### SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WACS

(Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday at Fort Myer I was privileged to cut the birthday cake honoring the 16th birthday of the establishment of the Women's Army Corps, popularly called the WAC's. I was tremendously impressed with them, and tremendously impressed also with the words of appreciation and commendation by the Army officers who served with many of them for the entire 16 years.

The WACs deserve our deep appreciation for what they have done and what they are doing today in national defense. Many of them fill very important and secret positions in classified work in our national defense.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the

State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

Pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be limited to 1 hour, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 12428 with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the consent agreement on general debate the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] for 30 minutes.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, the pending bill which provides appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Federal Judiciary, the USIA, and other related agencies, for the coming 1959 fiscal year, represents the culmination of a considerable period of time and work spent in delving into the details of the budgets for these agencies on the part of all the committee members. The hearings in this regard commenced last January 8.

At the outset, I should like to thank each of the members of the subcommittee for their kind cooperation, their patience, and their painstaking work in developing the bill now before this body for approval. I refer to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON], the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the distinguished ranking minority member, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow], and the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER].

With regard to the last-mentioned member of this subcommittee, the Honorable CLIFF CLEVINGER, I regretfully point out that he has made the decision not to stand for re-election after his many, many years of service in this House. I have had the pleasure of serving on this subcommittee with the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Mr. CLIFF CLEVINGER, for more than a decade, and during all that time and all the hours spent in committee, although my political views on a great many subjects have been directly contrary to his, we have never had an unkind word toward one another. Wherever possible we have cooperated on every single oc-

casation. During all these years I have come to love and respect CLIFF CLEVINGER, and his decision to retire at the end of this 85th Congress means a great loss to this House of Representatives, the Congress of the United States, the people of the State of Ohio, and the people of the congressional district in that State whom the distinguished gentleman has represented so ably for so many years. I might also observe at this point that perhaps because of his health over the past year or so the distinguished gentleman from Ohio has made a wise decision. A few months ago, when he announced that he would not stand for re-election in his district, he was not feeling so very well, and now, day by day and week by week, I am glad to see strength coming back to him, and I am glad to see that he is more relaxed than ever. I know that his health is better. And, I know that I speak the sentiments of every Member of this House when I wish CLIFF CLEVINGER and his dear wife many, many years of good health and much happiness.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the remarks made by the distinguished gentleman from New York concerning our beloved colleague the gentleman from Ohio, CLIFF CLEVINGER. While I have not had the good fortune to serve on this committee with him as long as my colleague from New York, I have grown to know him, to love, and to value him. He has rendered great service to his country during his period here. He has been a joy to his colleagues, a delight to get along with, and a valuable contributor to the work of this body. He will be greatly missed. I hope that his wisdom will be available for a long time to come, to help steer the American people along the right path in troubled times.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the distinguished gentleman.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I join our distinguished chairman of this subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT], in their tribute to my colleague the gentleman from Ohio, CLIFF CLEVINGER. It has been my great honor and privilege to serve on this subcommittee with the gentleman from Ohio for some years and to observe his fine work when he was chairman of this committee. The gentleman from Ohio, CLIFF CLEVINGER, has been of great value to me in his wise advice, his wisdom in trying to do what is right in all instances, on this and other bills. Had we followed the advice of the gentleman from Ohio, CLIFF CLEVINGER, throughout the years, we would not have the staggering debt that we have today; perhaps the economy of the country would be better off. I am delighted to join my colleagues in



this tribute to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio and join them in wishing for him the very best in the years to come. We hope we may continue to have his sound advice in the operations of this committee and in other matters coming before the Congress.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I wish to join those who have paid tribute to my good friend and colleague in the Ohio delegation, CLIFF CLEVINGER. We came to Congress together nearly 20 years ago. I say advisedly, that in my opinion there has never been in the Congress of the United States a more honest, a more courageous, a more sincere or a more able legislator.

CLIFF CLEVINGER, throughout his years of service here, has saved the American people, not millions, but into the billions of dollars by his courage, ability, and wisdom. He has never been willing to do other than that which he believed to be right.

When he leaves public service at the end of this term, voluntarily, because he could have been and would have been reelected had he decided to stand for reelection, he will have earned the gratitude of every thoughtful American for his contributions to the national welfare have been outstanding. His wisdom has been good and judgment sound throughout the years. All of us and especially those of us who have served in the same Ohio delegation with him, will miss him very, very much.

Mr. Chairman, we wish him Godspeed, and good health and happiness in the years ahead.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished Minority Leader, our former Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, I join in this deserved tribute to our good friend and colleague, CLIFF CLEVINGER. He has been here 20 years, and during that period of time has won the respect and the admiration of us all, Democrats and Republicans alike. He has been a man of pronounced convictions; he has been a man of sincere beliefs. He believes in economy and he had the courage to stand by his beliefs no matter how popular or unpopular the cause. We need men of convictions and honest beliefs like CLIFF CLEVINGER in public life. His departure will be a great loss to the House and the country.

Mr. Chairman, CLIFF has been a great American. He loves his country and he wants it to survive with ever increasing strength. He has worked hard to leave it better than he found it, make an honest contribution and leave it stronger than when he entered public life.

When CLIFF goes back to his Ohio home to enjoy deserved rest, I know he will carry with him the realization that he leaves here many warm friends who love him; many friends who hope for him a very happy and contented future life.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield to my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON].

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, it has been my good fortune to serve on two subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER]. I have served for 10 years with him on the Subcommittee for the Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary. I feel that I know him as a man. The one outstanding characteristic of the gentleman from Ohio is that he never alters his personality, his disposition, or his convictions from day to day to meet any convenient situation. What he is today, he will be tomorrow and next year.

He has been consistent at all times in his views on government, what the policies of our country should be. He has been sound on all occasions. One thing that can be said, I think, with great emphasis, and that is that he has never wavered or compromised his position.

One thing that has impressed me about the gentleman from Ohio is that at all times during these 10 years he has shown a great disposition to cooperate with the leadership of the committee and by virtue of that fact received cooperation when he served as chairman. So he has made a great contribution to Congress. He has been a stalwart on this subcommittee. I do not care who takes his chair during the coming year, we are going to miss the gentleman from Ohio every day and every week of our hearings. I have developed a strong affection for this man, and I wish for him the best of everything during his years of retirement.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, in this connection I should make this observation, that in all the period of time extending back over a decade I cannot recall a session of this subcommittee at which the distinguished gentleman from Ohio was not present.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with all of the nice things which have been said about our colleague, my fellow member on this subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER]. Certainly it has been a pleasure to serve with him on the subcommittee. As our chairman has pointed out, he has been a faithful member, he has been a wise member, and I might add he has been a courageous member of that subcommittee. CLIFF CLEVINGER always stands by his principles, and he has been a real contributor to our deliberations.

One of the things I have enjoyed most about CLIFF is a rather captivating wit, which has done much to lighten the drudgery, and it is drudgery sometimes, of the hearings of the Appropriation Committee and the subcommittees on which we serve.

I want him to know that as he leaves the Congress by choice I shall always remember him, and that I hold him in genuine affection. The country and the Congress will be the poorer for his departure.

PRIORITY FOR BUSINESSES DISPLACED BY URBAN RENEWAL

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I am taking this opportunity of

calling to the attention of the House a bill that I have introduced today to provide that business concerns displaced from urban-renewal areas shall be granted a priority of opportunity to purchase or lease commercial or industrial facilities in new business districts replacing the old. This is a companion bill to S. 3813, authored by the senior Senator from Illinois, with whom I am happy to have the honor of association.

A word or two of explanation, I think, will be helpful. During the Easter recess, a representative group of businessmen of Hyde Park, which is the home district of the senior Senator of Illinois, and which I have the honor to represent in the House, met with Senator DOUGLAS and me for the purpose of bringing to our attention the situation of the businessmen who had been displaced by the urban-renewal project in Hyde Park from the sites of businesses that had been established for many years.

Naturally, they had looked forward to being relocated in the new business district when mapped out by the redeveloper. In this way they could continue to serve the community where they had many customers and to salvage something on their large investment in goodwill. The redeveloper, however, is not obligated to take into consideration the history in the neighborhood of the applicants. What the bill jointly introduced by Senator DOUGLAS and me does is to grant to those displaced by the project a priority of opportunity to purchase commercial or industrial facilities in the new business and industrial district when plotted. I earnestly recommend the bill and the principle of equity embodied in it to the serious attention of my colleagues.

I might add that the Hyde Park renewal project is a pilot project that is being closely watched by the entire Nation. Our experience so far has shown the necessity of such legislation as is being suggested. It is, therefore, of great interest to my colleagues in other communities where in the near future there will be urban-renewal projects patterned on the Hyde Park pilot.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee of the Whole, the pending bill carries appropriations recommended by the subcommittee and the full Committee on Appropriations in the amount of \$570,722,613. This recommended total amount represents a reduction in comparison with the 1958 or current year appropriations of \$10,675,743 and a reduction of \$18,492,398 when compared with the total requests presented to the committee.

The budget estimates for the Department of State total \$199,990,151. The amounts for that Department recommended in the bill total \$192,859,353, a reduction of \$7,130,798 in the total estimates. While the amount recommended is \$10,417,953 below the total amount appropriated in the current fiscal year, I should point out that included in the current fiscal year total is an appropriation of \$9,690,563 contained in the item "Contributions to international organization" to meet the United States share of an assessment by the United



Nations to maintain the so-called United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, for which no funds have been requested in this bill. There are other items which are set forth in the committee report for which appropriations were made for fiscal year 1958 and for which no requests were made in the present bill.

With regard to the item for salaries and expenses of the Department of State, while it would appear that the committee has recommended an increase of but \$1,536,500 over the amount appropriated for salaries and expenses in the current fiscal year, actually, the increase allowed the Department of State in the coming year is approximately \$2,175,000, when certain nonrecurring items are taken into consideration. This increase is recommended to provide for such things as increased consular workload, implementation of the Immigration and Nationality Act amendments, and increased costs. The committee has specifically included in this bill the funds requested for opening 12 new consular and reporting posts. Last year the committee allowed funds for the opening of 10 new consular and reporting posts which were recommended to the committee at the time as being very urgent and necessary—and immediately necessary. When the Department appeared before the committee this year, it was discovered that they had not opened them all and that in the current budget presented to the committee increases were requested to open some of the same posts for which the funds had been specifically provided last year.

The testimony in the printed hearings of the subcommittee with regard to the so-called language school at Nice, France, was highly interesting. The committee feels that no one can justify the maintenance of an establishment such as the Villa Warden along the French Riviera where you have 24 foreign service people allegedly studying French with 18 people or employees in attendance upon them. This property should have been sold years ago. They have a very fine French chef, I understand, two gardeners and other luxuries at the villa. When the committee made inquiry into this subject, it found that the Berlitz School of Languages in Paris would charge only 59 cents an hour to teach these people French, in a class of only six pupils. Of course, the committee is not against teaching foreign languages to foreign service officers and personnel. We think they should have foreign languages to serve abroad. We think there is a great deficiency with regard to their knowledge of foreign languages. But, no one can justify such amounts as the sums of money expended on the activity there in this lovely villa at Nice, France, along the beautiful Riviera where, they testified, the view was beautiful—or in Mexico City where they propose to teach Spanish to 48 people during the course of a year at a cost to the taxpayers of \$160,000.

Let me read you the testimony as to the Villa Warden, beginning at page 372 of the printed hearings:

Mr. ROONEY. Tell us about this Warden estate which you have along the Riviera at Nice, France.

Mr. HOSKINS. That is a school for teaching French which was established at the Villa Warden, which was purchased a number of years ago by the Government. It was too expensive, apparently, to be run as a residence for the consul. We have taken it over and we have improved it and have put in our people and are using it as a school.

Mr. ROONEY. At how much cost, and what are the details?

Mr. HOSKINS. Let us give the exact figures, sir.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chairman, we have for 1959 the Nice teaching costs, and trainee costs.

Mr. ROONEY. What year?

Mr. FOSTER. 1959.

Mr. ROONEY. I am talking about how much you spent ab initio, and not 1959. We are not to 1959, as yet.

Mr. FOSTER. The repairs to the building, sir, and getting the building in shape were borne by FBO as an FBO expense.

Mr. ROONEY. How much?

Mr. FOSTER. I do not know what the details are, but I estimate approximately \$30,000 to get the building in shape.

The building operating costs per year are \$27,103, and that is borne by FBO.

Mr. ROONEY. Tell us about this. Have either one of you ever been there?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes, sir; I was there this last spring.

Mr. ROONEY. Tell us about your visit. Is it a hardship post?

Mr. HOSKINS. Well, it is a pretty tough school; yes. One of the comments that one of the officers made to me—we have about 24 officers there right now studying French, and this is the fourth class—

Mr. ROONEY. Do they bring their wives with them?

Mr. HOSKINS. They are allowed to, but have not; no, sir.

Their comment was that the work is so hard they did not get to see much of the Riviera, except possibly on Sundays. They eat together, and 18 of them live at the villa. The villa is fully used—the rooms both for classes and for housing. They learn a very considerable amount of French, and to the extent that they now use that space I believe it is much more valuable to the Government than it was before, and we are actually getting a group of people that really speak French. Six officers were sent down there from Paris for 3 months of training.

Mr. ROONEY. From Paris? Where they couldn't help but learn some French?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes, sir; because they needed French in their work.

Mr. ROONEY. Mirabile dictu. Go ahead.

Mr. HOSKINS. The school there, I think, is doing a very useful job of improving the quality of the French of the people, many of whom do not speak French too well when they go to other posts.

We also had, when I was there, several students, 1 from Italy, 1 from England, a girl who was, for instance, going there for 3 months of French because she did not know the language. She was scheduled to come back on home leave, but she knew she was to be assigned to Marseilles, where she will benefit as a result of the French which she has gotten at Nice.

To answer your question more specifically, the basis on which this school is operated is sound, just as are the schools in Germany and Mexico City. We are making a definite effort to improve the language capabilities of the various representatives of the Department, many of whom, unfortunately, do not speak the language of the country to which they are assigned.

#### PERSONNEL STAFF AT NICE, FRANCE

Mr. ROONEY. How many employees do you have at this villa in Nice studying French?

Mr. FOSTER. We have a total of 18 individuals working at Nice.

Of those, 3 Americans and 1 local are employees. The remainder are on a contract basis. Included among the contract people are 10 language tutors, 2 secretary-receptionists, 1 telephone operator, and 1 general handyman.

Mr. ROONEY. Why would you need a telephone operator there?

Mr. HOSKINS. Well, sir, when I was there, they were operating about 12 hours a day, and the people lived there. They are about 1½ miles from the consulate. So they do have an operator, who acts as a combination secretary and telephone operator.

Mr. ROONEY. At this villa at Nice along the Riviera you have 24 people taking a course in French, most of whom are from Paris?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And for these 24 people you have a telephone operator?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Incredible.

Anything else?

Mr. HOSKINS. Well, I think all I can say is that the job is being done. In our estimates we do not have all the information we would like to have.

Mr. ROONEY. You mean the telephone is being answered?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. From whom would the calls come, and for whom? What is this all about?

Mr. HOSKINS. I do not know that I can tell you in detail on that, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Is this a full-time telephone operator at the Warden villa in Nice?

Mr. HOSKINS. Well, she substitutes as a clerk-stenographer as well as answering the telephone. She does not sit there and do nothing all day, if there are no telephone calls.

Mr. ROONEY. She does not?

Mr. HOSKINS. I do not think so; at least she was not when I was there. They are doubling in brass—all those people are.

Mr. ROONEY. I imagine they are skin and bones; I can see that right now. And the view is very nice.

I am trying to find out why you have a telephone operator.

Mr. HOSKINS. Well, they felt it was necessary.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you also have a gardener there?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes, sir; he has been there for years.

Mr. ROONEY. How many gardeners?

Mr. HOSKINS. One.

Mr. ROONEY. Just one? Are you sure you have only one gardener?

Mr. HOSKINS. Sir, I saw him when I was there, and talked to him. He is an ex-Armenian.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I think the gardener is paid by FBO.

Mr. ROONEY. I understand by whom they are paid, but I am now asking whether they have 1 or 2.

Mr. HALL. I think Dr. Hoskins may not be familiar with the details. I believe there are two gardeners; I am sure there are.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes; there were two when I was there.

Mr. FOSTER. May I point out, sir, that this was a United States Government property before we went into it, and the maintenance of these grounds—

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Fritz Larkin, I believe, bought it up for nothing for the State Department.

Mr. FOSTER. The FBO has maintained that to some extent during this time.



Mr. HOSKINS. Can I say one more word on this?

Mr. ROONEY. You had better say something, because this may be the end of the Foreign Service Institute rest cure in Nice.

Mr. HOSKINS. I do not think so.

Mr. ROONEY. No?

Go ahead, Professor.

Mr. HOSKINS. I was going to say, I think, that our estimates are based on our studies so far that these people learn there in about 3 months what they could learn in 4 or 5 years in an ordinary institution. In other words, there is a greater return on our money for the time that the people spend on their language training at this place.

#### COST OF TUTORING SERVICE VERSUS COST OF SCHOOL AT NICE

Mr. ROONEY. Would it not be cheaper for the American taxpayer if you hired a private tutor for each and every one of these people?

Mr. HOSKINS. No, sir; it would not.

Mr. ROONEY. How much would it cost for a private tutor?

Mr. HOSKINS. Well, we use 1 tutor for about 6 people over there. Therefore, I should think that at that rate it would be much more expensive.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the total cost of the operation of this place? You told us a while ago it cost \$30,000 to make repairs, and then you got a carryover of \$27,103, and you have 18 employees for 24 students. This is what you told us; is it not?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. ROONEY. If you figured that out on the basis of cost per student, how much does it cost for each?

Mr. HOSKINS. I believe we have that information, Mr. Chairman. At Nice this year the training cost \$2,512.

Mr. ROONEY. The training cost what?

Mr. HOSKINS. According to the figures we have for 1958, the per-student cost is \$2,512.

Mr. ROONEY. Per student?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. And for how many students?

Mr. HOSKINS. There are 24 or 25, as I recall it. It is supposed to be 25. Whether there are 25 there now or not, I do not know.

Mr. ROONEY. To how many students does the \$2,512 apply?

Mr. HOSKINS. It would be 100 students.

Mr. ROONEY. It would be four times that amount?

Mr. HOSKINS. Twenty-five? On that basis it would be 100 students per year.

Mr. ROONEY. That is \$2,512 per student?

Mr. HOSKINS. \$2,512; yes.

Mr. ROONEY. Would you tell us how much a tutor in French costs in Paris?

Mr. HOSKINS. I do not know. Mr. Foster, do you know?

Mr. FOSTER. I am afraid I cannot give you that exact information. We have investigated tutor costs. On a full-time basis it would cost approximately the same as in the United States.

Mr. ROONEY. I did not ask you that. It would be somebody who is utterly ridiculous who would not understand that this is the most expensive operation I have seen in a long time—\$2,512 per student for how many weeks?

Mr. FOSTER. May I get that tutor cost for you, sir?

#### VILLA ON THE RIVIERA

Mr. ROONEY. When we talk about tutoring these people, right at their posts and right on the job, for which they are being paid, as compared with your taking them to the beautiful Riviera—what would you call it—not a bungalow by any means, would you?

Mr. HOSKINS. No.

Mr. ROONEY. Estate?

Mr. HALL. A villa.

Mr. ROONEY. That is the word—to this villa right along the Riviera, and is there a nice view from there?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes.

#### TRANSPORTATION AND PER DIEM EXPENSES OF STUDENTS AT NICE

Mr. ROONEY. Very nice. Uncle Sam's taxpayers have to pay the transportation of these folks down to the villa?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. How is the feeding of these people accomplished while they are going through this arduous course in French?

Mr. HOSKINS. Most of them being down there on detail get a per diem and part of that per diem they use to pay the cost of meals which they would have to have anywhere.

Mr. ROONEY. They chip in, in other words?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes. It does not cost the taxpayer anything.

Mr. ROONEY. They have servants?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes.

Mr. ROONEY. It is sort of a club arrangement, would you say?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes, something like that. It does not cost the taxpayer anything.

Mr. ROONEY. You say it does not cost the taxpayer anything. Are we not paying these well-paid students a per diem?

Mr. HOSKINS. I meant to run the dining room.

Mr. ROONEY. How much does the taxpayer pay them every day?

Mr. HOSKINS. Their salary and per diem.

Mr. ROONEY. What does their per diem include?

Mr. HOSKINS. It includes everything.

Mr. ROONEY. Including—

Mr. HOSKINS. Per diem is your total. You spend it any way you please. You get so much money, whatever it is. You pay your meals, hotel, or anything with it.

Mr. ROONEY. Fundamentally, it is for lodging and meals, is it not?

Mr. HOSKINS. Basically.

Mr. ROONEY. Uncle Sam's taxpayers have to put up the money for the lodging and meals for these people?

Mr. HOSKINS. Lodging, yes; meals, no, sir; they pay for it.

Mr. ROONEY. Why do they not get a per diem which covers their lodging and meals? You just said basically it was lodging and meals.

Mr. HOSKINS. But they pay back for the portion of the cost for meals.

Mr. ROONEY. After Uncle Sam gets through paying them, they can spend it any way they want. They do not have to belong to the club, do they?

Mr. HOSKINS. They pay it because it is cheaper to stay there. Besides, they speak French at all the meals.

Mr. ROONEY. Very nice. Who would not stay at the club? Why go downtown?

Mr. HOSKINS. They learn more French by staying there.

Mr. ROONEY. How much a day do they get from the taxpayers for payment of their food and lodging?

Mr. FOSTER. Per diem is \$12 a day. If they live in the Villa Warden, that amount is reduced by one-third. They are Government-owned quarters.

Mr. ROONEY. So that they then have only \$8 left; is that right?

Mr. FOSTER. That is correct, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. They ought to be able to eat pretty well on that in France, do you not think so?

Mr. FOSTER. Frankly, in France—

Mr. ROONEY. You were not there, were you?

Mr. FOSTER. I have been there.

Mr. HOSKINS. He was stationed in Paris before he came over here. Nice and Paris are very expensive, as you know.

#### FINE CUISINE

Mr. ROONEY. Do they serve nice meals there, Doctor?

Mr. HOSKINS. Very good.

Mr. ROONEY. Do they have a good French pastry cook?

Mr. HOSKINS. Not bad. I even gave them some wine out of my pocket. I thought being in France they should know something about French wine.

Mr. ROONEY. Were you teaching French wine to the cook?

Mr. HOSKINS. No, sir. I was just joking.

Mr. ROONEY. You were teaching this to our Foreign Service officers who had been stationed in Paris and who would not know a thing about wine. Is that the idea?

Mr. HOSKINS. No. They did not spend their money on it down there. I thought it was a pleasant contribution for me to make while I was there, a very small one.

Mr. ROONEY. I am almost prompted to ask you what kind of wine, to see whether or not you know anything about vintages.

Mr. HOSKINS. I think I offered them red wine, as I recall it, of the local country, southern France.

#### PURPOSE OF SCHOOL AT NICE

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, could I say a word on this school?

Mr. ROONEY. On the what?

Mr. HENDERSON. Could I speak about this school? I have not been able to visit it, but I have talked to a great many who have attended it, and—

Mr. ROONEY. Were they satisfied?

Mr. HENDERSON. Attendance at the school is by no means a picnic, as a person might get an idea from reading this record. The school is a hard-working place. The students are compelled to work 10 or 12 hours a day, 6 days a week. They do not have the time to sit out on the veranda, or in the garden, and to look at the beautiful sea, or to engage in pleasurable pastimes.

Mr. ROONEY. The view is beautiful, though, is it not?

Mr. HENDERSON. It is nice to see, but they are working too hard to be able to consider the beauty of the place.

Mr. ROONEY. They can see it from the windows, can they not? They might see the steamship *Constitution* or the steamship *Independence* coming into view. There is a pretty good view right along there, is there not—to Cannes and Monte Carlo? You can see them from the villa, can you not?

Mr. HOSKINS. You can look out to sea. I do not think you can see the other towns, but they are not far away. You know the area better than I do.

Mr. HENDERSON. I would like to make clear that this is a hard-working place. It is no picnic place. It is no vacation. The work is really very difficult, and these men are graded very carefully on what they do; and I am convinced that what they learn in this school during these 3 months—the course is 3 months long—is worth a great deal to the United States and to the Service.

#### AVAILABILITY OF HOUSING QUARTERS AT SCHOOL IN NICE FOR STUDENTS' WIVES AND WOMEN STUDENTS

Mr. ROONEY. I do not think the record shows an answer to my question with regard to women at the villa, since it was opened.

Mr. HOSKINS. There are several women Foreign Service officers who have attended it, including this Miss Day from Liverpool that I mentioned. At no extra cost to the taxpayer, we actually did train the wives of three naval officers who were stationed there with the 6th Fleet. That seemed to be a desirable thing to do. We were asked to do it.

I think, frankly, there has been a difference of opinion as to whether wives should be allowed there or not. My own



opinion is it was not a place for them to come since the men were busy in the school, and I thought they should not live there. As a result, very few wives did come.

Mr. ROONEY. How many did come?

Mr. HOSKINS. I do not know. I think very few. Do you know, Mr. Foster?

Mr. FOSTER. I do not know exactly the number who have received instruction at the school. Is that the number you referred to? You asked who lived in the Villa Warden. Mr. Chairman, no provision whatever is made for wives at the school.

Mr. ROONEY. That was not my question. Have any wives or women stayed there since the school was opened? The professor said that he had some Foreign Services ladies who stayed there. I am pursuing this a little further. Were there any other ladies? It did appear there were some wives. Go ahead.

Mr. FOSTER. The only case in which a wife under any circumstances would be there would be if her husband had a single room.

Mr. ROONEY. I want to know what has happened up to now. Have any wives stayed there?

Mr. HOSKINS. Not in the villa.

Mr. FOSTER. Not to my knowledge, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Have any wives accompanied their husbands to Nice—husbands who attend the delightful courses at the villa?

Mr. HOSKINS. Yes. I recall one wife who was there whose husband had been stationed in Beirut, on their way back to this country. He paid extra for her from Beirut to Nice. She stayed in town while he took his 3 months' course. She was allowed to attend classes herself because she was interested in improving her French, too. I do not recall any other.

Mr. HALL. There have been other cases. I know of two officers whose wives were there part of the time. The officers lived downtown in apartments, because there was no place for them in the villa. I am sure there have been other cases, and I think it would be quite unnatural if the officer went to Nice from London or another post in Western Europe for 3 months and did not take his wife at his own expense to Nice, at least for part of the time.

#### TRANSFER OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER FROM BEIRUT

Mr. ROONEY. Did you say that that gentleman from Beirut was on his way to the United States on home leave?

Mr. HOSKINS. Whether it was home leave or transfer, I think it was probably both, I do not recall definitely. I remember their telling me about the case. I think it was both.

Mr. ROONEY. What was his name?

Mr. HOSKINS. I can get it for you. I do not recall it.

Mr. ROONEY. Do you have it?

Mr. HOSKINS. I do not have it with me. I will get it for you. I have a list of the people who were there when I was at Nice. I have that material on my desk.

(The information requested is as follows:)

"The name of the officer referred to was Mr. Homer C. Kaye."

#### TUITION COST

Mr. HALL. At one point earlier in the record when we were talking about the cost of the school, there was confusion in the record when you asked about tuition cost. You were given the figure of \$2,512. Actually the teaching costs are \$882. The \$2,512 covers the cost of the salary of the officer during the period of instruction and his per diem and transportation.

Mr. ROONEY. We understand that. The taxpayer pays him while he learns French on the Riviera.

Mr. HALL. I wanted to be sure.

Mr. ROONEY. But it does not include FBO costs does it?

Mr. HALL. No, sir. I wanted to be sure. I think the wrong figure is in the record.

Mr. ROONEY. No. It is not a question of the wrong figure. It is a question of understanding what was meant. We understood what was included.

#### COST OF FRENCH LANGUAGE COURSE AT BERLITZ SCHOOL IN PARIS

By the way, what is the cost of a course in French at the Berlitz School in Paris these days, Professor?

Mr. HOSKINS. I do not know, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. Did you ever make inquiry as to this?

Mr. HOSKINS. We looked into the problem and decided some time ago that neither was the system they used as desirable or effective as our own technique of teaching, and their costs, since they had to make a profit, was high, so we do our own language teaching.

Mr. ROONEY. Would you please find out for us what, in American dollars, it costs at a Berlitz School in Paris?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, sir; as nearly comparable to our training as we can find.

Mr. ROONEY. You mean including the salaries of the people, the per diem and this and that? Is that what you are talking about?

Mr. FOSTER. No; the technique of teaching itself.

Mr. ROONEY. I am only interested from the angle of the taxpayer, as to why we went down to this elaborate villa, that should long ago have been sold, I will say to Mr. Henderson, and spent entirely too much of the taxpayers' money to run a scenic spot at Nice.

When you make inquiry with regard to those figures concerning the Berlitz School—and I am sure that you can get them right away; your people in Paris can just make a telephone call and you would have it—I do not think there will be any comparison.

(The information requested is as follows:)

"The Paris Embassy cables that the Berlitz School in Paris quotes 59 cents per student hour of instruction for a class of 6 students.

"Instruction given by commercial language schools is not comparable to the Foreign Service Institute's method of language training. The Institute program at the Nice school utilizes the full day of the student for language training, not merely the instructional hours. The Institute teaching materials and techniques are directed to the Foreign Service officer's use of the language in the transaction of business and goes far beyond the instruction for social and travel use normally provided by commercial courses. The Institute utilizes a number of special audio-mechanical teaching aids not normally available through commercial systems. For these reasons the Department does not consider the commercial costs or methods comparable with the training costs and methods used at the Nice school."

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT].

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, I want to highly commend the gentleman from New York for his statement because I think that the facts in the past have been somewhat twisted as to the gentleman's position regarding the study of foreign languages and the improvement of our foreign service by having people in charge who know the language of the country to which they are assigned. I think the gentleman has made it abundantly clear not only that he is very much in favor of such training, but that he has done everything in his power

to see that such work has gone forward. I think in view of the fact that I was informed just today by someone from the Department of State that the gentleman from New York was sabotaging foreign language training, it is well to bring to the attention of the House at this time that all the gentleman from New York is doing is trying to see that such language training is properly carried out instead of having such a luxurious program at the expense of the taxpayers of this country. I think the record is clear and I am happy to have had this opportunity to commend the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the distinguished gentleman from California. I should say, Mr. Chairman, that we are not trying to sabotage this program—we are trying to impel some sanity into it.

Mr. Chairman, as I recall, in connection with the subject of teaching foreign languages and the appropriations for the training budget of the Foreign Service Institute, the appropriations since the 2d session of the 83d Republican Congress, and under the chairmanship of the gentleman from New York, have increased from \$907,143 that year to \$2,007,953 in 1956, to \$3,391,329 in 1957, to \$4,679,545 in 1958, the current fiscal year. I am sure that everyone here will agree that those figures give no indication that we intend to sabotage the program. All the committee wants them is to act in a sane and sensible way, rather than the way the Foreign Service Institute is being run now. A thorough housecleaning is indicated.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. May I emphasize also that there is no excuse for the Department of State to say that now they do not have adequate funds to carry on the foreign language program.

Mr. ROONEY. The committee does not in this bill restrict them, or in this report. We point out what has been going on at this delightful villa on the French Riviera. The total departmental salaries and expenses item is \$2 million more than they have at the present time.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. So they might be able to train twice the men they have if they use the Berlitz School in Paris.

Mr. ROONEY. I think they could train everybody in Europe at 59 cents an hour, as compared with the cost at that villa down on the Riviera.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ROONEY. Now with regard to the Department of Justice, the total request was in the amount of \$230,190,000. The committee has allowed for that Department the sum of \$229,410,000 and provided that the full amount requested for additional employees and activities in the Tax Division and the new Civil Rights Division be allowed.

With regard to the Federal Judiciary, the committee was requested for the sum of \$41,402,860. We allowed the sum of \$40,703,260, which is a comparatively small reduction; in fact, only \$699,600.

Lest anybody be curious about the Supreme Court "bird proofing" program, I should like to say to you that the Su-



preme Court of the United States has withdrawn its request for \$33,000 to "birdproof" the Supreme Court Building on the other side of Capitol plaza, and when we get around to birdproofing by electronic device, it will be done on all buildings here on the Hill at the same time, and the dirty birds will not be chased over here to the Capitol by an electric current on the roof of the Supreme Court Building.

In further connection with the Federal Judiciary, I should point out that we have had to supply an unusual number of additional employees in the Bankruptcy Division. Once again, I regret that I must point out that bankruptcies in the United States are at an alltime high, and in the coming fiscal year it has been predicted that they will go to over 95,000 bankruptcy cases.

With regard to the requests for the United States Information Agency, which total \$110,032,000, the committee has allowed the sum of \$101,750,000, a reduction of \$8,282,000 in the amount of the budget estimates for this agency.

With regard to Funds Appropriated to the President, this is the program where singers and ballet dancers are sent abroad at taxpayers' expense, and I think we now have some weight lifters. The committee saw fit to reduce that request by \$1,600,000; or a total of \$18,492,398 in overall reductions in the pending bill.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent at this time to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] is recognized.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I take this opportunity to say how very much I personally have enjoyed working on this committee this year, as before. There are a group of genial, able gentlemen who have drafted this bill. They have worked together, they have considered all the questions involved, they have given their best judgment, and they come up with this answer.

Their work has been greatly facilitated, as in past years, by that able, patient, and agreeable staff assistant, Jay Howe, and his assistant, Bob Morris. Without their assistance the committee could not function as efficiently in coming up with a bill and a report. The committee is fortunate indeed to have them.

As to the merits of this bill, the amount involved is relatively small, but the subject matter of the bill is of vital importance. It covers the State Department, our first line of defense. You will recall the famous words: "Where the diplomats fail, the generals move in." We want the diplomats to succeed.

For my part I would have been inclined to be a little more liberal with the State Department; however, I think we gave them enough on which to operate and do the job for which they were created. I think they can do it.

I think under the leadership of my good neighbor from New York, that great and able statesman, John Foster Dulles, they will continue to do a good

job. I would like to take the opportunity here to express again my own appreciation and respect for the amazing work our Secretary of State has been doing under the critical and difficult conditions in which he has had to operate.

As to Justice Department, we gave Justice about everything it asked for. The Justice Department is important, because it is charged with the enforcement of law, the prevention of crime, and the punishment of crime. For some years it was headed by my New York friend and neighbor, Herbert Brownell. It is now headed by another able, experienced, and competent New Yorker, Mr. Rogers. I have not the slightest doubt that he will continue to carry on the fine record of the Department. I think we have given them adequate funds.

The third important item in the bill is the courts. Nothing need be said to defend the importance of the courts. We do not always agree with their decisions, perhaps, but the courts are a vital part of our lives. In this bill we provide funds for the district courts, the Circuit Courts of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court, probation officers, and all the personnel that goes with the vast organization of the Federal courts from Maine to California. I think we have taken very good care of them and given them about all that they requested to carry on their jobs.

The fourth Agency in the bill is the United States Information Agency, as a practical matter, an adjunct of the State Department, but a necessary Agency to carry the American message, to carry American propaganda throughout the world.

The Agency has been a subject of controversy through the years, because men and women may differ as to how the job should be done. We are all agreed, I think, that USIA or something like it is a necessary Agency. For my part I believe the personnel, and the management, have worked hard and sincerely; and I am confident that under the new leadership of Ambassador Allen, the USIA will do a better job. As a matter of fact in this bill they get some \$2 million more than they have for the current year, although this is not as much as they asked for. I think, however, it is enough for them to carry on and do a good job.

I, personally, would have been inclined to provide a little more for State and a little more for USIA. This bill is a compromise, like all such bills, but we have provided sufficient funds, I am satisfied, for these Departments and Agencies to do the job they were intended to do.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow].

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, this bill comes to the floor by unanimous agreement, I think, of the subcommittee. I think it is a good bill. There are sufficient funds here to operate the divisions of Government that are included in it.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has done an outstanding job in the preparation of these hearings, and one can see that he has conducted a searching examination of the witnesses.

I would like to comment just briefly on the language question. I think the entire committee is very much in favor of the teaching of languages to our men wherever they may be. Villa Warden, which the gentleman has referred to, is a beautiful estate on the Riviera. If there is any mistake in having acquired this beautiful estate, it was done in 1946. It cost us about \$111,000. It was bought, however, with foreign credits funds. I had the honor of being chairman of a small subcommittee of this committee that went to Europe a few years ago, and we checked on Villa Warden. It was then occupied by our consul there. We found that it was too large a building for a consul, and it was put up for sale. I have been advised that the State Department has attempted to sell it but has not been able to find a purchaser that would pay a fair value for it. Therefore, if we have some students in attendance down at the Villa Warden, it would at least serve a useful purpose. The property would have to be maintained whether anybody was there or not. Gardeners would have to be employed there. We found at that time that we had another villa in Nice that has since been sold, where gardeners were employed. The building was empty, so the employment of the gardeners could not be held against this language school, because they would be there, anyway. Maintenance of the property would be necessary. It is an accessible place down at Nice. So, so long as we have the property, I see no great harm in conducting this school. However, I would still recommend that the school find other quarters if we can make an advantageous sale of the property.

Some 2 years ago a study made by the Department indicated a serious language deficiency among the personnel of the Foreign Service and a great lack of knowledge of foreign languages among the young men and women coming in at the bottom of the Service from our universities. The Department decided that if the Foreign Service was to function as effectively as it should, particularly during this critical international period, energetic steps should be taken to strengthen immediately the language qualifications of our Foreign Service personnel.

Additional emphasis was placed on language study in the Foreign Service Institute at Washington. Young men and women entering the Service were given from 3 to 4 months of intensive language training before going abroad to their first posts. Many of the personnel being transferred from the Department to the foreign field were given similar language training. The number of our officers designated as area specialists was increased. These officers were given training in the more difficult languages and also instruction regarding the areas in which they were specializing.

Experience has demonstrated that generally it is easier to acquire a foreign language if one studies in a country where it is spoken. In order further to facilitate language study among personnel already in the foreign field,



the Department decided to open up 3 new language training centers: 1 in Mexico City for Spanish; 1 in Frankfurt for German; and 1 in Nice for French.

The plan called for 15 members of the Foreign Service to attend the school in Mexico City; 15 to study in Frankfurt; and 25 in Nice. The courses were to be 3 months in duration. They are now being lengthened to 4 months.

Not only has it proved easier for adults to learn the language in the country where it is spoken; it also has proved valuable for them to acquire the atmosphere in the country and to become better acquainted with the peoples who speak the language.

Nice was chosen as the site of the French language school because:

First. It is situated in an area which is easily accessible by rail, sea and air.

Second. The shortage of housing facilities is not so great as in Paris or other large French cities.

Third. It is not as expensive as Paris or most of the large French cities.

Fourth. The climate is agreeable during most of the year and, therefore, reduces the strain imposed on the students by their concentrated study.

Fifth. The United States already owned property there which was well suited to house not only the school but most of the students.

The school at Nice has been a decided success. Foreign Service personnel are sent to it from various countries in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Most of them live and take their meals in the Villa Warden, the building which houses the school. There they work some twelve or more hours a day on the French language under the tutelage of French linguists who are aided by the latest linguistic devices. During their meals and periods of relaxation, they speak only French under the supervision of French teachers. They see French movies; listen to the French radio and television; read French newspapers and magazines, and so forth. The course is strenuous and those who are naturally slow in learning languages are sometimes compelled to work late in the night to keep up with other members of their class.

#### THE VILLA WARDEN

The Villa Warden, which houses the school in Nice, was acquired by the United States Government in 1946 during a period when the United States was trying to convert into tangible property some of the large quantity of francs which it had received from the sale of surplus war supplies. For many years this 30 room house has been used as the residence of the American Consul at Nice. As the cost of living has risen in France the cost of maintaining the Villa with its 2½ acres of garden has become too great for a Consul in Nice to bear. Accordingly about two years ago the Department had to decide whether to convert this property to purposes other than a consular residence or to sell it. It was located on a hillside more than a mile from the business center of Nice. Its location and structure were such as to

render it unsuitable for consular offices. It had been impossible to locate a purchased willing to buy it for anything like its real value in view of the fact that the municipality of Nice placed restrictions on the use to which it could be put.

The building seemed ideal for school purposes. It was removed from the distractions of the tourist areas of Nice. It had rooms suitable for lectures, studies, meals, and the housing of some eighteen students. It had an atmosphere which would tend to reduce the strain under which the students worked.

Three United States citizens are on duty in the school at Nice: The director of the school, the assistant director for administration, and the senior instructor. There are also 11 native French instructors who are employed on a contractual basis. In addition, there are a French secretary-librarian, a French secretary-receptionist, a French night watchman who also receives visitors at night, and a French bonded cashier. The household staff consists of a housekeeper, 3 household servants, a handyman who also acts as a chauffeur, and 2 gardeners.

The fact that some 16 to 18 students customarily live in the villa represents a considerable saving to the Government since it means a reduction to the extent of \$3.85 a day in the per diem allotted them. This saving, together with certain contributions by the student-supported mess, covers the cost of the staff except the salaries of the 3 Americans and of the 11 tutors who are directly concerned with language instruction. It should be pointed out also that the contributions which the students make to the mess also take care of the salaries of some of the household staff. It should, therefore, be borne in mind that if the students were not living in Government-owned property, the cost of the additional per diem would equal the saving derived from dispensing with the staff which at present maintains the Villa Warden.

The Department has investigated the possibility of contracting out the instruction of the students to some organization which makes a specialty in the teaching of foreign languages. It has found that there is no organization which offers courses which can compare in effectiveness to those offered at the institute in Nice and that the cost of these less effective courses, if one takes into consideration costs of per diem, special equipment, and so forth, would be almost as great as the course at present offered at Nice.

Now, it is true that our committee last year recommended and stated in our report that these consulates should be opened in Africa, and we provided the funds for it. There is pending in the House a bill to create a Bureau of African Affairs of the State Department, and a bill has not passed creating a secretary for that particular division. When the other body passed their appropriation bill last year, they were silent in their report on how these funds should be used and placed the responsibility on the State Department to do the best job they could with the funds given to them. Then, in

the final conference report between the House and the Senate, the language of the House was dropped. So, the State Department, following the language suggested, expended the funds in these areas where they thought it was to the best advantage of the Government that they be spent. We have again given the funds that these consulates be opened, and I hope they will be.

Mr. Chairman, there is another matter I should like to mention briefly in passing, and that is the question of acquisition of buildings abroad. We have reduced that by \$500,000 this year, and I am in agreement with that. I think we can get along very well with the funds that have been authorized. And, about \$15 million of that comes from foreign currencies. However, the matter that I should like to refer to is the Embassy in London. This subcommittee that I mentioned a few minutes ago that I had the honor of being chairman of that went to London to check on the building program there recommended that we build a new Embassy building there, a new chancery. In that report we recommended that certain properties on Grosvenor Square be sold, and it was agreed that these properties would be sold to pay the expense of a new building in London. I am a bit surprised now to find that there is some agitation going on in an attempt to renege somewhat on that agreement that these buildings would be sold, because the Navy wants to stay in a very plush building on Grosvenor Square instead of moving to other locations. I point out that this agreement was entered into, and I think they should insist upon the sale of all the properties on Grosvenor Square and return to the Treasury of the United States sufficient funds for the rebuilding we are doing. It is not necessary for the Navy to retain the property on Grosvenor Square with their plush quarters. I hope the State Department will not yield from their agreement that these properties will be sold.

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, some few years ago it was my privilege to visit the embassies in Europe with the idea in mind of determining what our facilities were and what their future requirements would be. At that time it was the stated policy of the Congress and the State Department to proceed with the acquisition of properties, particularly in areas where we had counterpart funds that could be used for that purpose. The gentleman did mention briefly in passing something about that program. Could the gentleman give me any estimate as to what progress has actually been made in that regard?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I would say to the gentleman that a great deal of progress has been made in the use of foreign currencies in the reestablishing of our buildings abroad. In this bill we have allowed \$18 million for acquisitions



abroad and we stipulate in the bill that \$15 million of that amount shall be in counterpart funds, in foreign currencies. The greater amount is being used that way. We have certain areas in the world where we do not have foreign currencies that can be used and for that reason we must appropriate dollars. But the greater portion has been done in the way that has been referred to.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. It is pointed out at page 4 of the committee report on this bill that the Government, through the program known as Acquisition of Buildings Abroad has acquired real property valued in excess of \$150 million, consisting of some 152 office buildings, 128 principal officer residences, 173 residences for senior officers and attachés, and 2,019 staff living units.

In connection with this program I should emphasize that the only actual dollars it will cost the taxpayer in 1959 is the amount of 3 million fresh American dollars. The other \$15 million, while appropriated in this bill in the form of dollars, is for the purpose of transferring the appropriated dollars to the United States Treasury to get foreign credits out of the United States Treasury for use in this program.

Mr. HARVEY. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman feel it would be helpful to have a committee of the House constantly studying what is the best thing to do with the USIA? Such a bill nearly passed some time ago.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I should like to yield to the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to reply.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, that is one of the great troubles with the USIA; there have been too many committees and too many advisory groups. The same applies to the Department of State. It has been my experience in these 14 years I have had connection with this bill, that these advisory committees and commissions cost the taxpayer more money than they are worth and never result in saving a dollar; they never result in a better operation at all. So I would be opposed to such a proposal. If they would put competent people in charge of their programs, the taxpayers will get more for their dollars.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The members of the subcommittee, both the majority and minority, have done a very fine job.

Mr. Chairman, may I add my deep tribute of respect to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER]. I never shall forget his kindness to me in helping me with a certain project. He always stood up for what he thought was right. We shall miss him terribly.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, may I say in closing debate on the part of the minority that I cannot let this phase of the debate close without expressing my admiration and warm personal regard for the chairman of this subcommittee, under whom I have served for the past 4 years. An abler, harder-working, better informed chairman I would find it hard to imagine. On top of that he is fair, he is easy to get along with, and it is a pleasure to sit on the same side of the table with him.

Mr. ROONEY. May I express my thanks to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 529); \$11,200,000.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIKES: On page 14, line 21, strike out "\$11,200,000 and insert "\$10,858,000."

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, before I discuss the amendment, may I pay tribute to the very fine work done by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY]. Anyone who studies the record of the hearings will realize how many long, exhaustive hours he gave to this important work. His has been devoted and conscientious service. We all are indebted to him for the work he does.

Then, Mr. Chairman, let me add to what has been said about my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER]. I am one of those, and I think everyone here is included in that group, who definitely regret to see this wonderful veteran of many years of outstanding service leave the Congress. He helps to provide the kind of leavening that Congress needs in its work. He helps us to keep our minds on the fundamental objective of preserving Americanism and making our Government the sound and strong thing every American wants it to be. CLIFF, let me say that I wish you were coming back. We need you and your kind very much.

Mr. Chairman, I have offered an amendment which would reduce by \$342,000 the amount of money carried in the bill for civil-rights matters.

If you will turn to your hearings on the Department of Justice, page 50, you will note under programs and financing of programs by activities, number eight is civil rights' matters, for which \$490,000 is proposed. Mr. Chairman, the significant thing to me is that in 1957,

just a year ago, the sum of \$79,811 was adequate for the civil rights' section. In the current year, 1958, \$148,000 is allowed for civil rights' matters, but for 1959, Mr. Chairman, \$490,000 is requested—more than six times as much money as was provided for this same agency of Government just 1 year ago.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think each of us must admit this is an amazing example of empire building. This is the way that little bureaucracy becomes big bureaucracy. Unfortunately, it happens that under our system of Government, bright young men can catch on to some flashy title which has appeal for some segment of the voters, and can pyramid a very small agency of the Government with a handful of workers into a tremendous organization. This section, I think, is a paramount example of that practice. Here we have a group which just a few years ago had only 5 employees which is now being jumped to more than 50 employees and, it may be that the 50 will do no more productive work than the original 5. And, if this group is smart enough to keep riding the fetish called civil rights until it has run its course—and run its course of disillusionment it will—they may pyramid this agency to 500 employees.

Mr. Chairman, if the House really wants to save money—if the House wants to get down to the facts and figures and cut out expenditures that are of no real value, here is a place to make a start. Here is one place we can safely save a little—\$342,000. There is no justification for an increase of six times as much in 1 year for an agency just because it has been given a new title.

May I point out the fact that this appropriation is entirely separate and in addition to the appropriation for \$750,000 which the Congress approved recently for the Civil Rights Commission. Let me call your attention to the fact that the Civil Rights Commission is just beginning its work. It has not generated activity which could by any stretch of the imagination justify additional appropriations for the civil-rights matters in the Department of Justice. I think it is quite obvious that all we can anticipate from this agency is a lot of needless interference with the lives and businesses of American citizens for no good purpose as a result of the increased appropriation which has been recommended. We can go a step further and say that in the wrong hands this could be a muckraking expedition of the worst type which could drag into court many people without just cause.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty-three Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 59]

Alexander	Auchincloss	Bonner
Alger	Ayres	Brown, Mo.
Anderson,	Barden	Buckley
Mont.	Bolton	Burdick



Carrigg	Hébert	Radwan
Christopher	Hillings	Rhodes, Pa.
Clark	Holifield	Riley
Coad	Horan	Rogers, Tex.
Cooley	James	Saund
Cunningham,	Jenkins	Scott, N. C.
Iowa	Jennings	Sheppard
Dent	Knutson	Sieminski
Dies	Krueger	Smith, Kans.
Diggs	Lafore	Spence
Dingell	LeCompte	Taylor
Eberharter	Lennon	Teague, Tex.
Edmondson	Morris	Whitener
Fenton	Passman	Widnall
Fountain	Pfost	Willis
Gross	Page	
Gwinn	Powell	

Accordingly, the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill, H. R. 12428, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 367 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment, and all amendments thereto, close in 5 minutes, the time to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. I believe, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee of the Whole, that when the facts are disclosed with regard to the proposed action under the pending amendment that we shall not have any difficulty therewith. My distinguished friend and highly capable committee member, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] correctly stated that appropriations in this connection, as of the last fiscal year, amounted to \$79,811 and that in the current year which ends this coming June 30, there are appropriations of \$143,000, and that the amount included in this bill for the Civil Rights Division is \$490,000. I should like to point out that over the period of these appropriations and in the 1st session of this Democratic 85th Congress, the first civil-rights bill became law and that under the terms of that bill there was set up a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice. Previously, and in the fiscal year 1957 and in part of 1958, there was a Civil Rights Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. This is now a full-fledged Division under an Assistant Attorney General. The amount requested for it is \$342,000 more than it is now. This is no boondoggling project at all. The personnel which will be provided under this appropriation will consist of but 29 lawyers and 30 nonprofessional employees to cover the entire country. The effect of the proposed amendment would be to destroy this newly created Civil Rights Division which was formed as recently as December 9 just past. This Division was especially created by the Democratic 85th Congress so that personnel would be provided to administer the duties and

responsibilities of the Department of Justice conferred by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, and to enable the Department of Justice to administer more effectively the other civil-rights laws under its jurisdiction.

The amount included in the bill for this new Civil Rights Division, \$490,000 is a most modest estimate. It is merely an increase, as I have already pointed out, of \$342,000 over what has been available in the Criminal Division for this same purpose. As a matter of fact, I might say this amount may very well be short of the amount of funds necessary to carry out the provisions of the act passed in the first session of this Congress. So with that explanation, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee of the Whole, I ask that the pending amendment of the gentleman from Florida be promptly voted down.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY].

Mr. GARY. Will the gentleman tell us how much the Congress has already appropriated for the Civil Rights Commission, which should be added to the amount in question to determine the full amount appropriated for the enforcement of the Civil Rights law?

Mr. ROONEY. I should hesitate to do that, may I say to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, because the funds for the Civil Rights Commission are included in another bill. The House has already taken favorable action with regard to the funds for that Commission. I understand the amount is \$750,000. This item, which is now before us, is for the Department of Justice and provides 29 lawyers and 30 nonprofessional people in connection with their responsibilities under the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The testimony before the committee clearly indicated that this personnel will be barely sufficient for the performance of the work of the Division. The proposed amendment would completely cripple the Division and would frustrate the purpose of its creation.

Please note that whole cost of this Division charged with enforcing the civil-rights laws and handling all civil-rights cases in the courts is \$260,000 less than what Congress has provided for the Civil Rights Commission.

Mr. GARY. Then, with the \$750,000 already appropriated, and this amount, it will mean an annual cost of over a million dollars for the enforcement of the civil rights law.

Mr. ROONEY. If the gentleman desires to add those two amounts together, that is correct.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. BOW. I want to compliment our chairman in the clear presentation of this matter, and say to him that we on this side of the aisle are in agreement with what the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has said.

Mr. ROONEY. I thank the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman has mentioned the responsibilities of this section. What are those responsibilities? Have they been clearly defined in the hearings?

Mr. ROONEY. I would assume that the gentleman from Mississippi would be more fully informed on this subject than I.

Mr. WHITTEN. Is this group to initiate action or are they to be called in by the local Federal district attorneys who normally have jurisdiction and responsibility?

Mr. ROONEY. This is the usual situation in the Office of the Attorney General of the United States working out of Washington, the same pattern as the Criminal Division, the Tax Division, and the other divisions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has expired.

All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed 246 for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed 4 for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; fire-arms and ammunition; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$49,500,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: On page 19, line 3, strike out the period and insert "*Provided further*, That hereafter the



compensation of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization shall be \$20,000 per annum."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I have just polled every member of the subcommittee and every member is in agreement that this amendment should be accepted and adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I wish to express my deep appreciation and great gratification that my amendment to increase the salary for the position of Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization from \$17,500 to \$20,000 was adopted. My attitude is based entirely upon my observations of the activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the improvement in its operations, and the sound, firm, and fair method by which it is administering the immigration and nationality laws of the United States. I need not remark upon my deep interest in that subject or to call particular attention to the fact that the body of the immigration and nationality laws thus being administered is the Immigration and Nationality Act of which I am proud to be the coauthor. For that reason, and because of my chairmanship of the House Subcommittee on Immigration, I am firmly convinced that the duties and responsibilities of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in the direction of the operations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service call for compensation at the rate just approved by this body.

Of course, it is basic that the compensation of a position should be applicable to the office and not the holder of the job. Nevertheless, I think we should take into consideration the accomplishments of the office of Commissioner during the recent past.

The Immigration and Naturalization Act vested in the Attorney General primary authority for the administration and enforcement in the United States of all laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality. Those powers were delegated to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. Under that act, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is responsible for the determination of admissibility to the United States of aliens seeking entry; it is charged with the duty of searching out those aliens who have entered this country illegally, and to accomplish their deportation.

One of the most important duties of the Immigration and Naturalization Service is to ascertain the whereabouts of aliens in the United States who have rendered themselves unacceptable to this country because of their participation in subversive, criminal, or immoral activities. In respect to naturalization, the Service conducts necessary investigations of applicants, assisting them in filing their petitions, and participates in the court hearings at which final eligi-

bility is determined by the judge. Representatives of the Service, in those cases, are actually appearing on behalf of the Government.

One of the most important functions performed by the Service is the duty, spelled out in the Walter-McCarran Act, to guard the border of the United States against the illegal entry of aliens. I cannot overemphasize the benefits which this country has achieved as a result of the forthright and efficient reorganization of the border patrol, part of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and from the new concept as to its method of operations. Not long ago, and I am referring to a period as recent as 1954, the United States was literally undergoing an invasion, not in the military sense, but in the form of an avalanche that carried a dire threat to our health, safety, economic welfare, and, not the least, our security. Daily, thousands of aliens swept across our southern borders, men and women, seeking money or employment. They were willing to sell their labor at any price, far below the wages acceptable to our own citizens. It was unfortunate that these substandard wages were paid by some shortsighted persons at the expense of the standard of living of our own domestic agricultural workers.

It is strange that while this Congress was writing strict legislation against the influx of cheap labor in the form of displaced persons and refugees from Europe, there were thousands daily, of unsponsored, unneeded, and unwelcome wetbacks moving across our southern border almost entirely without restraint.

The border patrol at that time, as a result of uncoordinated efforts based upon outmoded and old-fashioned ideas, was wholly unsuccessful in attempting to stem the avalanche. As many as 3,000 aliens daily were sent back south of the border, only to return, many times, to their place of illegal employment before the officers who had apprehended them were able to get back to that place. Aliens, by eye witness, were known to have entered the United States in this fashion illegally several times during a single day.

All this has changed. Under the guidance of the present incumbent, in June 1954, a special 750-man force began operations in California and soon thereafter in Texas. Men, planes, jeeps, marshalled from all quarters of the country cooperated in rounding up thousands of illegal laborers. Buses were used to convey them to places near the border, whence with the cooperation of Mexican officials, they were moved to the interior of Mexico. Advanced public announcement of what was going on played an important part in this campaign to such an extent that in the summer of 1954, without any cost to the Government and entirely unassisted, about 65,000 illegal aliens returned to Mexico of their own accord. From California they fled at a rate that was impossible to compute, and as the conditions along the border improved the work of rooting out the illegal aliens moved to industrial centers in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, and other metropolitan centers.

For the first time practically since the forties, the southern border is now under control. My colleagues from that area I know are aware that police officials have reported decreases in crimes, while welfare agencies and the like have reported decreases in crimes, while welfare agencies and the like have reported a decrease in relief and charity claims. More jobs have been made available to local citizens and thousands of dollars have been saved in unemployment compensation payments. The illegal entries along the Mexican border have almost been eliminated. A system of identification cards for Mexican workmen was conceived and placed in operation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service so that now a lawfully recruited bracero comes into the United States, to perform work and to receive wages in no way detrimental to the interests of our own residents—the day of the "wetback" has passed from the scene.

The problem along this area, that faces the Immigration and Naturalization Service today, is no longer the mere apprehension of a hungry job seeker, but rather the criminal, immoral, and possibly subversive types who would use the southern border as an easy method of ingress. Whereas in 1954, two-tenths of 1 percent of the aliens apprehended had criminal records, the year end report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service shows that 10 percent are now in that category. Because of high immigration into Canada, some of the unworthy and unacceptable immigrants tried to use Canada as a base for illegal entry into the United States. To meet this situation, the Immigration and Naturalization Service quickly moved to transfer a number of border patrol officers from the Southwest to the Canadian border.

I have mentioned the statutory duty of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to pass upon the admissibility of persons seeking entry into our country, I wonder if it is realized that during the year 1957 there were over 147 million entries of aliens and citizens into the United States from abroad. There were 76 million alien border crossings and 1.7 million alien crewmen admissions. Visitors, persons in transit, and other temporary admissions exceeded 800,000.

Under the present administration of the Immigration and Naturalization Service emphasis has been placed not on the little paper cases but rather on cases of smugglers, criminals, and other flagrant violators of the immigration and naturalization laws. In prosecutions, convictions were obtained in 84 percent of the cases instituted. Convictions of some 200 smugglers brought aggregate sentences of 140 years imprisonment during 1957.

During that year about 6,400 aliens were deported, including 723 criminals of which number 152 were narcotic law violators and 103 mental and physical defectives. Over 4,000 had entered surreptitiously or without proper documents. In addition, 65,000 aliens illegally here were permitted to depart voluntarily without institution of deportation proceedings. The Service reported that during the fiscal year 1957



over 875 potential applicants for admission to the United States were identified as excludable from entry because of subversive affiliations. Expulsion proceedings were initiated against 37 subversives during fiscal year 1957 and 29 subversives were expelled from the United States. The Immigration Service is returning to their own countries deportable aliens who are here at public expense because of mental or physical illness. In all such cases, the journey is not commenced until proper precautions are made so that the alien will be received and properly treated. It is estimated that the removal of the hospitalized aliens has saved the taxpayers here about one and one-half million dollars. Not the least, should we fail to observe that 140,000 permanent resident aliens, with the assistance and efforts of the Service became citizens through naturalization during 1947.

I think that my colleagues all know the extent to which I have carefully observed the operation of the Hungarian parole program, under the provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act, not only in this country but on frequent trips abroad at the scene of actual operations. A total of about 38,000 Hungarians came to this country representing the largest number resettled by anyone of the 42 participating countries which accepted refugees. I may observe that recently I reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill, which was passed by this House, for the purpose of creating a procedure whereby the worthy Hungarian parolees could acquire the status of permanent residents so that they might ultimately look forward to the precious boon of citizenship. I think that the Immigration Service is to be complimented for the manner in which it conducted the Hungarian parole program without any detriment, in my view, to the welfare of this country.

I would not have it believed that all these accomplishments were consummated entirely by chance. They are due entirely to the reorganization of the Service, commencing in 1955, which added impetus and efficiency to its operations. For example, the casework was transferred to the field, together with a delegation of wide authority to take prompt and final action on almost all matters, without the necessity of consulting some central authority. An intensive in-service training program was instituted for career employees, something which this Government as a whole might well follow as an example. The border patrol has been made a mobile force ready to direct its attention to any focal point where trouble arises. Backlogs in all fields of work in the Service have been removed. The waiting period for an eligible applicant for naturalization has been reduced from months to days. Deportation and exclusion hearings are being conducted with officers who are now all lawyers, and the work is being done by one-third of the hearing officers formerly assigned to those duties.

In conclusion it is clear to me that without increase in personnel the operations and procedures of the Immigration and Naturalization Service have improved far beyond any mark deemed

even remotely possible a few years ago. The welfare of this country demands that a law as important as the Immigration and Naturalization Act with its effect upon our security, welfare, and safety, should be administered by loyal and able servants of the public who are compensated at a rate commensurate with their duties and obligations. So also does it seem to me that the supervision of this tremendous task demands just compensation.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, it is with satisfaction that I welcome today's action in approving without objection the amendment to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

#### *Care of the building and grounds*

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); \$284,000.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

If I may have the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee, I notice in the press a report this morning that one of the attorneys for the Department of State says the reason they were not informed of the situation and the atmosphere in South America was because they did not have proper staffing to keep up with these developments. I would like to get the gentleman's reaction and comments on this statement in the press.

Mr. ROONEY. I would say to the distinguished gentleman from California that any such contention is preposterous. This year, as in previous years, increases have been allowed in salaries and expenses of the Department of State. Right in the current bill, if you please, the amount for salaries and expenses in the conduct of foreign affairs is increased over what they have right now, by \$2,175,000.

I think the answer to the problem is not more money, but more know-how and ability. The possibility of the situations which developed in Lima and Caracas should have been called to the attention of the Vice President before he arrived. If they were called to his attention and if they did make certain recommendations against parts of his visits, then he was reckless in proceeding against their advice.

I should think that instead of having high-ranking American Foreign Service officers down at the Villa Warden at Nice, on the French Riviera, officers receiving fourteen, sixteen, and eighteen thousand a year in salaries and allowances, to study French, which they can learn in Paris at the Berlitz School for 59 cents an hour, we might have more intelligence as to what is going on if they were out on the beat working.

Mr. SHELLEY. It seems to me, I may say to the gentleman from New York,

that the gentleman has made the point that if the State Department intelligence and our general overseas intelligence knew those facts——

Mr. ROONEY. Not only the State Department, but the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. SHELLEY. Central Intelligence; yes; I agree. If they had done the job which they are set up to do and advised the administration then the visit should not have been made. If they did know it, then somebody in the administration was derelict in taking this gamble with American prestige all over the world.

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHELLEY. I yield.

Mr. PRESTON. I, for one, have felt that it was not right or proper to keep the Congress so utterly in the dark as to how much money is appropriated for the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency. I stated it in committee and now I want to state it on the floor. All too often we are getting into situations because we do not have information from the Central Intelligence Agency, yet we are spending astronomical sums, sums that I feel all Members of the House of Representatives should know about, the total for this Agency with people all over the world; and yet we run into situations where we are caught short because of lack of information. I must say we were caught short in South America. That is one of the most serious developments that has occurred in our foreign policy in many years. It is a disgraceful situation that will arouse the ire of every American. We should demand some explanation as to why our people were not informed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. SHELLEY. I want to thank the gentleman for his comments, and to say that if such is the situation certainly the overseas intelligence service should be looked into thoroughly, and possibly should be overhauled from top to bottom.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHELLEY. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Just as a matter of keeping the record straight, about 2 weeks ago the man in charge of the South American desk testified before the Foreign Affairs Committee that there were no Communists in South America.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### *Repairs and improvements*

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,000.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was tremendously interested in the remarks made a moment ago by my distinguished colleague from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON]. I think his observation about conditions prevailing in



Latin America are as appropriate as anything we can discuss at the moment.

It so happens that as chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Foreign Trade Policy, accompanied by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MACHROWICZ], I had the pleasure and privilege of visiting practically all of the countries which the Vice President has recently been in. In all of these countries it was obvious at that time, which was back in November of last year, that the Communists were making a very serious economic penetration throughout the area. And, it was quite obvious that they were using every conceivable device to exploit any weakness on our part.

Now, let me give you an example. Last year we had a recommendation before the Committee on Ways and Means that we suddenly change our whole way of operation of the lead and zinc program and that we establish an excise tax on the import of lead and zinc. Well, in our country that created very little discussion except in mineral circles and among the Members of this body who have the responsibility of representing those very important people in our own economy; but in Peru, one of our very friendly and lasting friends in this hemisphere, it almost caused a crisis.

And, when I say "crisis," I do not exaggerate the situation. As a matter of fact, our ambassador to Peru, Mr. Achilles, made a number of trips to the United States at that time, pointing out to the State Department and the administration the far-reaching consequences of this recommendation.

Now, let me give you another example. Take Chile. Chile is dependent almost completely upon copper in its economy. The Secretary of the Interior only recently went before a committee in the other body and made certain recommendations relative to copper. This caused the Chilean president, I am told, to cancel his visit to the United States, and it also indirectly caused, along with some other developments, the ambassador from Chile to resign.

Colombia is dependent almost entirely upon coffee in its economy. So is Brazil. Colombia is a country where, believe me, communism is certainly not indigenous; nevertheless, they have accepted the Soviet mission because the distress in the coffee economy is so very bad. The same thing, I might say, applies in the Argentine, where they are dependent upon beef and upon wheat. Someone mentioned wool. Of course, wool is up the line a bit. I think they have more in Uruguay. Then we turn over to Bolivia and we see what is happening there today, with a full scale revolution in effect—another economy depending on tin almost exclusively.

So, here we have these countries which have traditionally been our friends, and they have been our friends in so many ways that many times we are not even conscious of it. When a critical vote comes up, for instance, in the United Nations, almost invariably we find Chile and Colombia and Peru and Brazil and Uruguay and Paraguay and the other countries which I have mentioned voting

on our side and voting against the Soviet bloc.

So, in my judgment, my colleagues, we must give very, very serious consideration to this economic penetration in these countries which traditionally are our friends and which are in our own hemisphere, and I hope that as a result of this very distressing incident which has happened to the Vice President, we will take another look at some of our policies and that we will realize that some of the issues before the Congress—I might cite one which will be before us very shortly, the Trade Agreements Act—have very far-reaching implications indeed.

The Clerk read as follows:

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER  
JUDICIAL SERVICES  
*Salaries of judges*

For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with title 28, United States Code, section 375; \$9,358,500.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the impression may have been given that the State Department has not been fully aware of the economic difficulties in Latin America, which the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] has just discussed, and of the successes of the economic efforts and operation of the Soviet Union in South America. I should like to correct any such impression with the facts. When the Secretary of State appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs in January—we always have him come at the beginning of a new session to report on events that have occurred since our adjournment and to present the situation all over the world as he sees it—he began his discussion by outlining, first of all, the seriousness of the threat of the economic activities of the Soviet Union in Latin America. He discussed some of the specific problems of individual countries that the gentleman from Louisiana just mentioned. While we were in executive session, it certainly is in order to report his comment that it is very hard to combat the kind of efforts that they use, because they disregard and do their best to disrupt all the regular processes and normal procedures by which trade is carried on among free nations in the free world.

We operate through commercial banks and extension of credit, we operate through contracts that are made and carried out, we operate with accepted mediums of exchange. He said that they go into a country with a shopping list and say, "What do you want from our list in exchange for what you have?" One has coffee to export. Another has wheat. Another has copper, tin, oil, and so forth. They make a deal for an exchange with the Soviet Union or the Communist bloc for whatever the latter have or can get.

Of course, the Communists will barter commodities that they themselves need, including food out of the mouths of their own people, to get critical materials from, or an advantageous position in, another country on which they have designs. The Communists in China have done this for years and are doing it right now. Even though Chinese are starving, they export huge quantities of rice in barter deals, for example, with Ceylon for rubber, or with some other country for some other essential material, or try to secure entree to that country. Thereby they increase their influence and their penetration—their political as well as their economic goals.

This is a very difficult problem with no easy solution. The State Department is very much aware of it. And I may add this further point, that one of the primary, perhaps the major reason for sending the Vice President to Latin America at this time was not because of ignorance regarding the dangerous situation there, but because of awareness of it, in the hope that he might be able to explain more fully and get better understanding of our positions, our purposes, our policies on these matters, and also of our difficulties. As everybody knows, the administration of which Mr. Nixon is a part favors reciprocal trade as an important means of dealing with these economic problems of the Latin American countries, but the Congress itself has not yet been willing to go along with the position of the administration. Therefore, it was important for our Vice President, a person of great stature, to go down there and try, especially through informal conversations, to explain to them what it is the United States stands for, what it is we are trying to do in Latin America and in the world; and also to explain the difficulties we have, just as they have theirs. We have legislatures, we have citizens, we have taxpayers, and they all have views and wishes that must be considered. Certainly he was sent with the hope that out of the visit would come a better understanding all around. It would at the outset show that we are paying great attention to them and that we do recognize their problems and that we hope we can build better understanding and cooperation in dealing with these admittedly very difficult problems.

Mr. Chairman, I rose merely to make clear that it was not because of lack of understanding or lack of awareness of this problem of unrest and Communist infiltration in Latin America that the Nixon mission was undertaken in the beginning, but rather it was because of very acute and clear understanding and awareness of it.

But, may I say one further word? Sometimes these things that look bad operate in reverse. There was a tendency in almost every country that has been taken over by communism to pooh-pooh it. After all, it was only a handful of students or other citizens who were Communists; it did not amount to much. When people woke up, it was sometimes too late. These riots are a clear warning to the Latin American people as well as to us. I regret that the Communists



have made as much headway as they have in some of the lands to our south, but since they have done so, it is very possible that the shock that has come to the people there and of our own country from these incidents may be very good for all of us and, therefore, may lead to improvement of our relations and our security in the whole hemisphere.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I want to congratulate the gentleman from Minnesota on his fine statement and explanation, and ask this question: Did the gentleman from Louisiana, the chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Tariff and Trade Policy, come before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to present the information he stated here on the floor?

Mr. JUDD. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I do not believe there has been a report of that nature.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I think it might be well for the members of the Committee of the Whole in connection with this discussion to know that there are 1,411 people in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs of the Department of State. There are 121 backstoppers or deskmen here in Washington. There are 731 Americans and 599 local employees throughout the area. These people are in addition to the employment of USIA all over that area; this is beyond the employment of CIA throughout the area; this is without ICA; this is without the Bureau of Foreign Commerce; this is without the Department of Agriculture; this is without the military and many employees of various other Government agencies. So I should certainly hope that what the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] said is the fact, that they knew what was going on. Certainly with the huge amounts of money for such a large number of employees we should know what is going on. If that is the fact, how did these incidents take place?

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. May I also point out to the very able gentleman from Minnesota that the recognition of the fact that the problem is difficult is not an excuse for not solving it. The fact remains that the actual administration of the present policy has been pathetic. As an example of it, it is a fact that in connection with the Development Loan Fund that we discussed yesterday we invited countries in South America to come up here and request loans and make their needs known. Then we gave them such complicated red tape we did not even have the forms ready for them to fill out. As a result we led them down the path, and they had to go down the path disappointed. It is things of that kind, it seems to me, on which we have disappointed our friends in the Southern Hemisphere, that we could improve.

I go back to 1936, when we did have a good will tour in South America which was eminently successful. We did have a Secretary of State who seemed to be able to solve these problems. I hope we may now have a new approach and, if we do, I hope it may be successful.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. The gentleman from Missouri mentioned the information I sketchily gave the House a moment ago. I might say that you will find in the RECORD the statements I made on numerous occasions on returning from Latin America the last few summers.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. As to the development loans mentioned by the gentleman from California, it might interest him to know that there are applications you must file, that is sure, but there already is more than one loan signed and sealed and ready to deliver.

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman is correct. It is my understanding there have been two loans consummated all over the world.

Mr. MORANO. I am talking about Latin America. I think there is more than one in Latin America alone.

[Mr. TABER addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am sorry that this debate has gone off on this tangent, but I do not believe it should be left there.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to my distinguished friend that I, too, am sorry.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Yes, the only reason I have taken the floor and to go on a little further is to express disappointment that the developments in South America should have created apparently a division in our ranks when the occasion calls for a closing of ranks, if you please, in our country.

The second point I want to make is that I would think it is very obvious that the State Department and this administration recognized that there was a problem in South America, as the gentleman from Louisiana, and others have pointed out.

That was the very purpose of the Vice President being sent to South America, to try to help the situation. I am satisfied that as events unfold in the future it will prove to be one of the most valuable things we could have done. Far from criticizing, I would think that gentlemen on this side would acclaim the fact that we did take the action we have and moved in to try to create greater friendship between our country and the South American countries.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BOGGS. I am certain the gentleman did not get the impression from anything I said that I was trying to be destructively critical of anyone.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I am sorry to say to the gentleman I did get that impression. I also got it from other remarks. I hope I am wrong.

Mr. BOGGS. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BOGGS. If the gentleman got that impression he got a very wrong impression.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I am happy to hear that.

Mr. BOGGS. I intended to point out what the problems are. In addition to that, I specifically mentioned that Ambassador Achilles in the State Department had made several trips from Peru to the United States in an effort, a sincere effort, to point out these problems as they affect Peru.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I know the gentleman made that remark.

Mr. BOGGS. Certainly the gentleman would not expect me to take a Pollyanna attitude about this problem; because it exists.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Of course these problems exist, but I think in light of what was said there was that impression, and I am happy that the gentleman has corrected the wrong impression that I had. I am glad to hear that he does feel that this was an affirmative step, a step forward, to have the Vice President go to South America to try to help correct the situation.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Is coffee on the free list?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. We do not raise any coffee in this country.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Do we charge them anything for bringing it in from Brazil?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Well, it is a very fine item of trade, because it does not involve any of our domestic production, and we are the greatest market for Brazil and Colombia and those other countries.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. BOGGS. The gentleman was with our subcommittee in Canada before we went to Latin America, and we hoped that the gentleman would go with us to Latin America.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. I know you did.

Mr. BOGGS. The gentleman I think will agree that it is a fair statement, the gentleman was in Canada and met with everyone, from the Prime Minister on down, that our lead and zinc policy created distress in Canada.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. It did, and so did wheat. Those are real problems that cannot be passed by. I know the gentleman agrees that the way to solve the problems is by facing them, and I want to state that the way Vice President Nixon faced the problem in South America should warm the heart of every American.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] has expired.



Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think we can approach these questions that we are currently debating on a partisan basis, but I do think there are certain unanswered questions which should be discussed. We are all amazed by the fact that apparently nobody was apprised of the dangerous situation existing in South America when the Vice President went there. This debate originated this afternoon by virtue of a question asked whether or not the State Department should have known this or whether the statement made by an employee of the State Department to the effect that they did not have enough employees to find this out. This fact is crystal clear, however, regardless of whether anybody employed by the United States Government in South America should have known about it, the fact does remain that the local governments involved failed miserably to give adequate protection to a high official of this Government. I do not know whether we have had any apologies from those governments or not, but I know one thing: If this had happened during the Teddy Roosevelt days, he would have sent the old battleship in again like he did in South America before, and he would have demanded an apology instantaneously.

I am glad the President took the action he did. I am not criticizing the President; I am glad he took the action he did to send troops immediately into the area.

But the main thing I got on my feet to say is that although we are appropriating unbelievably large sums for the Central Intelligence Agency, we are not getting from this agency the kind of information we are entitled to have for the money we spend.

I want to inquire of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]—I would direct this question to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] if I could see him at the moment—but I would like to inquire of the gentleman from New York how many Members of the House of Representatives know the total amount we appropriate for the CIA?

Mr. TABER. I think five.

Mr. PRESTON. Five Members. I thank the gentleman.

If we were getting real results from this agency we might put up with the luxury of the hoodwinking and the blindfolding of Members of the House as to this Agency, but we are not getting it, so I think it is time we turned the light on them and found out how many employees they have, where they are operating, how many in Peru, how many in Venezuela, what they are doing, how much money they have.

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, there never has been a single instance where they failed to produce information and lay it before the proper officers of the Government as to the facts on any of these things that have come on. I have checked that very carefully.

Mr. PRESTON. Before whom did they lay the information about the insults that were going to be hurled at Vice President Nixon?

Mr. TABER. They laid the whole information with reference to the people

down in South America before the State Department before he left.

Mr. PRESTON. Then if we permitted the Vice President to go into those countries with that information known we risked his very life.

Mr. TABER. Would not the gentleman like to try to straighten out any feeling there really was down in South America?

Mr. PRESTON. If that information was laid before our people and our State Department did not call on the local governments to provide adequate security for the Vice President, they are possibly guilty of criminal negligence.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. FEIGHAN. The gentleman from New York stated that they laid information before the proper authorities; but I question the accuracy of that information, and I wonder where they bought it, because they do not seem to have qualified men in Intelligence to come up with correct information. You cannot evaluate faulty information and arrive at any useful results.

I think it is about time there was a complete investigation by Congress of our intelligence agencies responsible for this faulty information—or intelligence if you use a misnomer—that comes from CIA. There is abundant evidence that our top officials are receiving faulty information with respect to critical issues around the world which causes us to make blunders which reduce our prestige in the world. This is the case not only in the present situation in South and Central America, but also in Korea and other places which resulted in the loss of the lives of many of our soldiers.

Mr. PRESTON. The gentleman is correct. We have been late in discovering any action Russia intended.

Every American has been insulted by these countries of South America. The flag of our country has been desecrated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

(On request of Mr. Boggs, and by unanimous consent, Mr. PRESTON was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield for a question.

Mr. JUDD. It is a little hard to put it in the form of a question. Does not the gentleman agree that the Communists have trained cadres, ready to start riots, or strikes, or other disrupting operations whenever the signal comes, whenever the order is given, in every country of the world, including the United States of America and especially among youth groups? Does not the gentleman agree to that?

Mr. PRESTON. I am not on the inside; I could not answer with great truth, but I suspect it.

Mr. JUDD. You can be sure of it. They exist. But how is it possible for anybody to know just when the men in the Kremlin will decide to issue the order

to go into action in a particular country or area where they have the trained people whom they have been preparing for just such events for years ahead of time?

Mr. PRESTON. My dear doctor, you are not the naive man that you would appear to be. The gentleman knows that the FBI has successfully infiltrated every Communist cell in this country. Why, then, is it impossible to penetrate cells in other countries, these youth groups, when we have unlimited funds for use by our CIA agents all over the world? Why have we not penetrated these organizations? Failure to do so indicates incompetence, in my opinion.

Mr. JUDD. I think we have penetrated many of them. But we cannot know ahead of time when the order will be given. Does not the gentleman think it is unfortunate that more countries do not have institutions like the House Committee on Un-American Activities which, despite all the abuse it has received, has nevertheless stuck to its vitally important business of focusing public attention on, and thereby keeping us more alert to the skillful infiltration of the Communists?

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. I think it is a very sad commentary that it appears that none of the major upheavals of recent years have been known to the American Government and the American people until we read it in the papers, despite the fact that we are spending several million dollars a year on this agency whose accounts apparently are scanned little, if any, by anybody in the representative branches of the Government. I think the gentleman is making a distinct contribution by focusing attention on this matter as he has.

Mr. PRESTON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio. The gentleman from New York said there are about 5 people in the Congress who knew the amount provided for the CIA. Can the gentleman tell me of one person in the Congress who knows whether they have come up with any information that has been any good or not?

Mr. PRESTON. That is difficult to answer. I have raised this question before. The CIA has invited me to come down and have a briefing, and I fully expect to go at the first opportunity. I do not know how much they will tell me when I go, but I have certain questions I propose to ask. I do not want to violate any security rules or any security regulations, and I am not asking anybody here to violate them on the floor of the House as to how much we appropriate. But, through the grapevine around here I found out, and I was shocked at the amount of money they have spent.



Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. I speak only as a layman because I have no information other than what I read in the newspapers, and obviously just five Members of Congress have information on this subject, but reading the press as best I could, I gathered that we had no advance information about what happened in Suez a year or so ago. In addition to that, when Russia launched its sputnik last October and then launched another one—and they launched another one yesterday which weighs about a ton—it came as a great surprise to the American people. Now, did you as a member of the Committee on Appropriations have any knowledge about either Suez or about the development of outer space satellites?

Mr. PRESTON. Of course we did not, and I do not recall ever having gotten any direct information from the CIA except on one subject, and that was the dissemination of Russian scientific papers that we wanted to translate in the Commerce Department.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRESTON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. I am pleased to hear the gentleman say that he is going down to have a briefing with CIA. In the Committee on Armed Services, under the chairmanship of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], it is part of our business to investigate what the CIA does in military matters. I hope you will talk to him likewise and know that we are occasionally brought up to date on the activities of the CIA. And, of course, while they have faults, they have done some commendable things due to the knowledge they have brought to the proper people at the right time. And, I am very glad that you are going down and listen to what they say.

Mr. PRESTON. The Members of Congress generally have the impression that we do not get much information from them.

(Mr. PRESTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we are getting into rather small space when we are discussing on the floor of the House the question of what the Vice President of the United States ought to have done under circumstances which we know very little about. In many instances on these good-will trips he is faced with circumstances beyond his control and it is necessary for him to make on-the-spot decisions.

Let me give you an example. Five years ago this fall when he was in India on his good-will mission, I was there at the same time. One afternoon in Rangoon, Burma, he visited a religious temple in one part of the city. When he got out of his car he, for the first time, saw that it was necessary for him to walk about one-half mile down a long avenue. This avenue was lined with

Communist demonstrators of all types—some with signs advising him to go home.

At that moment he had to make a decision whether to walk openly down this avenue or to retreat into his automobile and drive away defeated. He was advised by members of the State Department that his life was in danger if he chose to take the walk. As the Vice President has said on several occasions since then, he had to make up his mind as to whether or not he was going to stand up for our country and proceed in accordance with what he felt was made necessary by the dignity of his office.

He walked down that street to the temple. Fortunately for everyone no incident took place.

Now I presume that when he went to South America he was similarly advised of the calculated risks which he had to take. He was faced with the same kind of decisions in every country which he visited. Those calculated risks are a part of his job and I doubt if any of us would feel very proud of him if he chose to retreat from what he felt was right and in the best interests of his mission in that country—even though it involved considerable personal risk.

These are just a part of the problems that the Vice President faces anywhere he goes in the world. I think we should feel proud of the Vice President and his wife that they chose to proceed with their mission even though the risks were great.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to talk for a moment about the entire problem of South America.

I think everyone here knows that I have been a strong supporter of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. No one in this chamber has exceeded me in his admiration of Cordell Hull, who I think was one of our great Secretaries of State and I have said that on this floor before. In addition I have voted for mutual assistance, mutual security, and foreign aid each year it has been before this Congress.

However, in South America a substantial part of the basis of our commercial relationship grew out of World War II. During those 4 years we absorbed an abnormally large amount of minerals and raw materials of all kinds from South America. This continued for several years after World War II.

In the last 4 or 5 years we have arrived at a time in our economy when we are not able to absorb as much of these raw materials as we did in wartime. We have had to cut back. We are absorbing far less. The problem in no way resembles that which faced Cordell Hull in 1936 when the Mutual Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was first enacted. A large foreign export market of South America's raw materials was built up in the United States. This cutback, which has been necessary with the ups and downs of our economy, has created the crises that exist in many of the South American countries. That is the reason many of the South American countries are looking around for other markets than the United States.

The problems in South America, insofar as the export of their raw materials is concerned, considerably resemble the agricultural export problems of this country at the present time. During and for a number of years after World War II we produced a tremendous surplus of agricultural products which were shipped to countries all over the world. During the war years we were feeding a substantial portion of the people of Europe and the Near and Far East. Now many of those markets have returned to normal. We are faced with a surplus problem in agricultural products. In this respect the South American problem resembles our own in the field of agriculture.

We cannot continue to take those raw materials from South America at the same rate at which we did during World War II, when we took everything they had to export. That is the basis of the problem with which we are faced in South America today. There is no easy solution, but I do believe that we are working on it and that something can be worked out which will be satisfactory. As has been pointed out on the floor today we have passed legislation last year to help some of these countries develop portions of their economy which can substitute for the exports which are presently lacking.

Mr. Chairman, in addition, may I say that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act can only partially solve the problem which I have pointed out above, but I do believe the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act will be extremely helpful in alleviating a portion of the raw-material problem of South America.

Mr. Chairman, I mention these matters because there are changes that we will have to make in our foreign policy. But it is small stuff for us here today to be talking about what the Vice President of the United States should have done 3,000 miles away. He was faced with circumstances where he had to make an immediate decision, even though risk was involved. I do not believe any of us are in a position to say that the decision he made was wrong on the basis of the bare facts which we have been able to obtain thus far.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. JACKSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Chairman, I am sure no one listening to this debate could conceivably read into it any taint of partisanship. Of course, that is as it should be, because if there is one area which is of vital, of transcendent importance to us today, I believe it is the area immediately to the south of us, in Latin America.

Whether or not the Vice President received warning of what might conceivably transpire in Buenos Aires, in Lima, or in Caracas, I do not know. But I do know that under very similar circumstances in Bogota, Colombia, in April of 1948, when Gen. George Marshall was Secretary of State, the CIA and the other intelligence agencies did come to General Marshall and inform him that there was every likelihood that there



might be rioting and difficulty in Bogota during the Ninth Conference of American States.

Mr. Marshall said:

I do not propose to call off the conference so far as the United States is concerned. I think we have gone to too much work and too much preparation. Those who do not wish to stay who are members of the delegation can go home. However, I propose to stay here and I propose to carry out the items that we have on our agenda.

I am inclined to think that this was probably the case as far as the Vice President is concerned, because it is very naive to believe that there are not well organized cadres of Communists in the Latin American Republics as there are everywhere else including the United States, cadres which are capable of instantaneous action when the opportunity offers itself. It is very difficult, I submit, Mr. Chairman, to know when that order is going to be given because it is the sole responsibility of the principal functionary of the party in any particular area, and I am sure that he is not going to confide his instructions from the higher echelons to the members of the CIA no matter how capable they may happen to be or how well trained they are in intelligence work. This is a single decision.

I think if one works with the Communist conspiracy as does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] and the other members of the Committee on Un-American Activities here in the House of Representatives that is one fundamental thing that you learn, that you do not sit down and discuss whether or not you are going to revolt, you do not discuss whether you are going to riot or sabotage or conduct espionage. You are told when the decision is made by the one individual who has the authority to make that decision.

So I think that if there is any misunderstanding of this point or if there is any widespread belief in this House that the revolutionaries stand around on the street corners discussing what they are going to do, it might be well to disabuse our minds internationally and nationally on that point. This is a subtle, well organized, well directed, dedicated movement, and it is very difficult indeed to determine in advance what they are going to do.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, when I heard the story referred to by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] of the Vice President's dangerous walk in Burma, I thought there should be put into the permanent RECORD and given to the House the sequel of that story.

The subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs with which I was traveling landed in Burma just a few days after that incident. I sat at luncheon near a prominent member of the Government of Burma. He said to me, "That is quite a Vice President you have." I looked at him and said, "Well, I think so. What gives occasion to that remark?" He said, "You know, I was out with him when he took that walk through the hostile Communist crowd the other day, and when I came back that night

I sat down in my club in Rangoon next to the Communist who had planned the whole thing, and that man said to me, 'Were you out today with the Vice President?' I said, 'Yes; I was.' The Communist leader said, 'Well, we lost that round.'"

I am inclined to think, Mr. Chairman, that when a young American carrying heavy responsibilities and carrying also with him the dignity of his own country walks proudly forth and takes the risk, he will indeed win plenty of rounds against communism.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041; \$4,925,000.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to address my remarks to the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. ROONEY], with a view to getting some background information. I notice on page 18 of the report in the comparative statement of appropriations for 1958 there is shown a payment to the Republic of Panama of \$1,930,000. I fail to find out where this is covered specifically, in what part of the appropriations.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Illinois, that the committee does not have a single thing to do with this. This is a permanent appropriation which is directed by law to be paid to the Republic of Panama. There is nothing we can do about it.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Does not the Department of State come to you and ask for the money, since it is up to the Congress to appropriate all moneys given to the agencies?

Mr. ROONEY. No; they do not have to come to us and ask for the money.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Then, Mr. Chairman, I want to bring that to the attention of the Congress from this standpoint. In 1955 we signed a treaty with the Republic of Panama upping the so-called gratuity payment from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000—an increase of \$1,500,000. Prior to this time in the previous treaties covering this gratuity, payment was made by the Department of State indirectly to the Panama Canal Company which passed on the \$430,000 to the shippers by way of tolls. In the 1955 treaty, our Government agreed to raise this by \$1,500,000. There is a question in my mind and in the minds of many Members of the Congress as to whether or not this additional \$1,500,000 should be repaid to our taxpayers by charging tolls to the users of the Panama Canal. The precedent was set in the original treaty with Panama. The precedent for charging this money to the tolls was set in the 1935 treaty and should have been continued in the 1955 treaty.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEEHAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. My recollection is, and I think the gentleman if he checks will find, that under the treaty itself there is a provision that these payments shall not come out of tolls. It is something over which the Congress, or at least the House of Representatives, would have no control. My recollection is that the treaty itself provides that payment shall be made, but not out of tolls from the canal.

Mr. SHEEHAN. That is not my recollection of the treaty because we considered this last year in the Congress along with other problems about this treaty, conveying to the Republic of Panama land and property with a market value of \$24 million. We considered that bill up here in the House under suspension of the rules. When it went to conference with the Members of the other body, it was agreed then that this amount of money would be considered by this Congress this year although no action has been taken.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will distinguished gentleman yield?

Mr. SHEEHAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee of the Whole, annual payments are made to the Government of Panama in consideration of rights granted in perpetuity for the construction of the Panama Canal. A new treaty of mutual understanding and cooperation entered into force on August 23, 1954, provided for an annual payment by the United States of \$1,930,000 of which \$430,000 is reimbursed to the United States Treasury by the Panama Canal Company.

Mr. SHEEHAN. The question I raise is why does not the Congress get busy and also charge the \$1,500,000 because under the treaties operating at the present time two-thirds of the people using the Panama Canal are foreign-flag ships and it amounts to a situation where we are subsidizing these foreign-flag ships.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say to my distinguished friend that he is in the wrong store. This committee is not in the business of making treaties.

Mr. SHEEHAN. No; but we are in the business of implementing treaties by making appropriations for them.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have studied the hearings on this bill as well as the hearings from past years and there are several questions which have arisen in my mind about the operation of the State Department's Historical Division. I know the Appropriations Committee has been furnished considerable information on this question. However, from the printed record, it appears to me that this function of the State Department shows a consistent record of nonperformance in the publication of the diplomatic papers of past years.

I would like to review some of the record of this Division's activity—incidentally, an activity which requires a third of a million dollars next year. On page



812 of the Appropriations Committee hearings for the fiscal year 1955, the Division's spokesmen made firm commitments that the volumes of diplomatic papers for the World War II conferences at Malta-Yalta, the first and second Cairo conferences, and the Teheran meeting would be published in fiscal year 1955. With the exception of the Malta-Yalta volume, the records of these conferences still are not published.

From the hearings on the bill for fiscal 1959, it appear that the records of the Potsdam conference is still in the manuscript stage and those of Cairo and Teheran only in the galley-proof stage. This means, I believe, that the required clearances by individuals and other governments probably has not begun. A logical question is why has this work bogged down—particularly in view of the commitment that the volumes were to have been published 2 years ago?

Comparing the record of what was promised in 1954 and what has been produced, the same line of delay is obvious. Two volumes of the papers of the conferences at Washington, Quebec, and Casablanca were promised for fiscal year 1956. Yet in the hearings 3 years later we see that these volumes are represented as still in the process of being compiled. In other words, they have not yet been put into galleys and have not even started the clearance process. Therefore, the clearance problem cannot be accepted as a valid excuse for the non-performance of the Historical Division.

To go on with the Historical Division's record, in the same hearings for fiscal year 1955, it was promised that in fiscal year 1956, four volumes of diplomatic papers on our relations with China from 1943-46 would be published. These volumes were not published in fiscal year 1956 and there is no indication today when they may appear. The Historical Division in the hearings also promised to publish in fiscal year 1957, three volumes on our relations with China from 1947-49. These have not appeared. The entire China series from 1942 through 1949 was to have been completed in fiscal year 1957. Only the papers for 1942 have seen the light of publication.

I cannot find any mention of the missing volumes of the China series in this year's hearings. They seem to have mysteriously disappeared and the project abandoned. One can only conclude that the diplomatic record of our relations with China has been blacked out. Have the papers been processed to the galley proof stage where clearance could begin? Have foreign governments been asked to clear any of the papers and, if so, have they given their clearances in some instances?

Going back into the hearings, on page 263 of the hearings for fiscal 1958, the Chief of the Historical Division advised the committee, "We have a program which anticipates the publication of 8 volumes this year and 10 volumes in the next fiscal year, or 18 volumes." Instead of 8 volumes in fiscal 1957, it appears 4 were published. In fiscal year 1958, one volume of diplomatic papers was published. Thus, instead of 18 volumes

called for in the justification for funds, 5 were actually published.

I believe the publication cost for each of these volumes is something in excess of \$10,000. Regardless of the valid question of the withholding of information they contain, there is a considerable sum appropriated for the 13 volumes for which the State Department committed itself and which have not appeared.

We read in the hearings this year that the rate of production of the Historical Division is "reasonable" in the opinion of the State Department. If this "reasonable" rate continues at its present pace, we can expect a complete blackout of publication next year. It appears that we will see again this year the reprinting of material already published in the State Department bulletin as a substitute for the diplomatic papers publications program for which these funds are intended.

The Historical Division has fallen very far short of meeting its declared publication schedule. Twenty-eight volumes had been allowed to pile up in the Historical Division up to 1953. This backlog now appears to have grown to about 40 volumes. Two questions arise: Is this a breakdown in the administration of the Division resulting from a failure to obtain clearances for volumes already compiled? If not, is the failure a deliberate or calculated policy of the Department?

Until these questions are answered satisfactorily, I urge that we serve notice on the State Department and make clear that it is the intent of Congress that these records should be published without any more delays or, if such is the case, suppression. Another third of a million dollars for the production of the State Department's Historical Division does not seem justified to me until we can see that the money is being used for what was intended when the sum was approved here.

(Mr. HENDERSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HENDERSON], is accusing the Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, and the top officials of the State Department of a conspiracy in refusing to bring to the surface certain facts with regard to these treaties? They have had full and exclusive control of this program for the past 5 years. They have been given every dollar they have asked of the Congress for the publication of these volumes. Is that the point the gentleman is trying to make?

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I gladly yield.

Mr. HENDERSON. I am pointing to the fact that there has been none published, and that is not due to the fact that we have not appropriated funds.

Mr. ROONEY. Cannot the Congress trust the Secretary of State and the top officials of the State Department to carry out their work in this regard, and not cover up for anyone?

Mr. HENDERSON. It is also the right of the Congress to see that funds are

properly used and to investigate their work before allotting additional funds.

Mr. ROONEY. We have had extensive hearings on this subject. As a matter of fact, we had a full investigation by the committee staff a year or so ago. A great many loose statements have been thrown around by a discharged and disgruntled employee who happens to be a hero of a certain midwestern isolationist newspaper. Neither the State Department nor the members of this committee, both majority and minority, believe that there is very much to this.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 12428, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 319, nays 51, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 60]

YEAS—319

Adair	Baker	Belcher
Addonizio	Baldwin	Bennett, Mich.
Allen, Calif.	Baring	Bentley
Allen, Ill.	Barrett	Berry
Andersen,	Bass, N. H.	Betts
H. Carl	Bass, Tenn.	Blatnik
Anfuso	Bates	Boggs
Arends	Baumbart	Boland
Ashley	Beamer	Bolling
Aspinall	Becker	Bolton
Avery	Beckworth	Bosch



Bow	Healey	Ostertag
Boyle	Henderson	Passman
Bray	Heslton	Patman
Breeding	Hess	Patterson
Brooks, Tex.	Hiestand	Pelly
Broomfield	Hill	Perkins
Brown, Ohio	Hoffman	Pfost
Brownson	Holifield	Philbin
Broyhill	Holland	Pillion
Budge	Holmes	Polk
Burleson	Holt	Porter
Bush	Holtzman	Preston
Byrne, Pa.	Hosmer	Price
Byrnes, Wis.	Hull	Prouty
Canfield	Hyde	Quile
Cannon	Ikard	Rabaut
Carnahan	Jackson	Ray
Cederberg	Jarman	Reece, Tenn.
Celler	Jensen	Reed
Chamberlain	Johnson	Rees, Kans.
Chief	Jonas	Reuss
Chenoweth	Jones, Ala.	Rhodes, Ariz.
Chipperfield	Jones, Mo.	Riehlman
Christopher	Judd	Robison, N. Y.
Church	Karsten	Robison, Ky.
Clevenger	Kean	Rodino
Coad	Kearns	Rogers, Colo.
Coffin	Keating	Rogers, Mass.
Collier	Kelly, N. Y.	Rooney
Corbett	Keogh	Roosevelt
Coudert	Kilburn	Rutherford
Cretella	Kilday	Sadiak
Cunningham,	Kilgore	Santangelo
Iowa	King	St. George
Cunningham,	Kirwan	Saund
Nebr.	Kluczynski	Saylor
Curtin	Knox	Schenck
Curtis, Mass.	Krueger	Scherer
Curtis, Mo.	Laird	Schwengel
Davis, Tenn.	Lane	Scott, Pa.
Dawson, Ill.	Lankford	Scrivner
Dawson, Utah	Latham	Scudder
Delaney	LeCompte	Seely-Brown
DeLay	Lesinski	Sheehan
Dennison	Libonati	Shelley
Denton	Lipscomb	Sieminski
Derounian	McCarthy	Simpson, Ill.
Devereux	McCormack	Simpson, Pa.
Diggs	McCulloch	Sisk
Dingell	McDonough	Smith, Calif.
Dixon	McFall	Smith, Va.
Dollinger	McGovern	Spence
Donohue	McGregor	Springer
Dooley	McIntire	Staggers
Dorn, N. Y.	McIntosh	Stauffer
Doyle	Macdonald	Steed
Durham	Machrowicz	Sullivan
Dwyer	Mack, Ill.	Taber
Eberhart	Mack, Wash.	Talle
Engle	Madden	Teague, Calif.
Evins	Magnuson	Teller
Fallon	Mahon	Tewes
Farbsteln	Malliard	Thomas
Fasceil	Marshall	Thompson, N. J.
Feighan	Martin	Thompson, Tex.
Fino	May	Thomson, Wyo.
Flood	Meador	Thornberry
Fogarty	Merrrow	Udall
Forand	Metcaif	Ullman
Ford	Michel	Utt
Frazier	Miller, Calif.	Vanik
Frelinghuysen	Miller, Md.	Van Pelt
Friedel	Miller, Nebr.	Van Zandt
Fulton	Miller, N. Y.	Vinson
Garmatz	Milis	Vorys
Gary	Minshall	Vursell
Gavin	Montoya	Wainwright
George	Moore	Waiter
Glenn	Morano	Watts
Gordon	Morgan	Weaver
Granahan	Morrison	Westland
Gray	Moss	Wharton
Green, Oreg.	Moulder	Whidall
Green, Pa.	Muiter	Wier
Griffin	Mumma	Wigglesworth
Griffiths	Natcher	Williams, N. Y.
Gubser	Neal	Wilson, Calif.
Hagen	Nicholson	Wilson, Ind.
Hale	Nimtz	Withrow
Haleck	Norblad	Wright
Harden	Norrell	Yates
Hardy	O'Brien, Ill.	Young
Harris	O'Brien, N. Y.	Younger
Harrison, Nebr.	O'Hara, Ill.	Zablocki
Harvey	O'Hara, Minn.	Zelenko
Haskell	O'Neill	
Hays, Ohio	Osmer	

## NAYS—51

Abbitt	Blitch	Davis, Ga.
Abernethy	Boykin	Dorn, S. C.
Andrews	Brown, Ga.	Dowdy
Ashmore	Byrne, Ill.	Elliott
Bailey	Colmer	Everett
Bennett, Fla.	Cramer	Fisher

Flynt	Loser	Roberts
Forrester	McMillan	Robeson, Va.
Gathings	McVey	Rogers, Fla.
Grant	Mason	Seiden
Haley	Matthews	Sikes
Harrison, Va.	Mitchell	Slier
Hemphill	Murray	Smith, Miss.
Herlong	O'Konski	Tuck
Huddleston	Plicher	Whitten
Johansen	Poff	Williams, Miss.
Landrum	Rains	Winstead

## NOT VOTING—59

Albert	Edmondson	Morris
Alexander	Fenton	Poage
Alger	Fountain	Powell
Anderson,	Gregory	Radwan
Mont.	Gross	Rhodes, Pa.
Auchincloss	Gwinn	Riley
Ayres	Hays, Ark.	Rivers
Barden	Hébert	Rogers, Tex.
Bonner	Hillings	Scott, N. C.
Brooks, La.	Hoeven	Sheppard
Brown, Mo.	Horan	Shuford
Buckley	James	Smith, Kans.
Burdick	Jenkins	Taylor
Byrd	Jennings	Teague, Tex.
Carrigg	Kearney	Thompson, La.
Clark	Kee	Tollieson
Cooley	Kitchin	Trimble
Dague	Knutson	Whitener
Dent	Lafore	Willis
Dies	Lennon	Wolverton

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Auchincloss.  
 Mr. Jennings with Mr. Taylor.  
 Mr. Anderson of Montana with Mr. Fenton.  
 Mr. Fountain with Mr. Carrigg.  
 Mr. Alexander with Mr. Gross.  
 Mr. Scott of North Carolina with Mr. Hillings.  
 Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania with Mr. Hoeven.  
 Mr. Dent with Mr. Kearney.  
 Mr. Whitener with Mr. Wolverton.  
 Mr. Rogers of Texas with Mr. Smith of Kansas.  
 Mr. Riley with Mr. Gwinn.  
 Mr. Gregory with Mr. Ayres.  
 Mr. Trimble with Mr. Horan.  
 Mr. Hays of Arkansas with Mr. Dague.  
 Mr. Lennon with Mr. Burdick.  
 Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Radwan.  
 Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. James.  
 Mr. Willis with Mr. Jenkins.  
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Lafore.  
 Mr. Barden with Mr. Tollieson.  
 Mr. Albert with Mr. Alger.

Mrs. BLITCH changed her vote from yea to nay.

Mr. JOHANSEN changed his vote from yea to nay.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The doors were opened.

## GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks on the bill just passed, and include extraneous matter, as well as with regard to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CLEVINGER].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

## FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 7785)

entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of an additional judge for the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia" disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CLARK, Mr. BIBLÉ, and Mr. JAVITS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

## CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. KEARNS. Mr. Speaker, on the third rollcall Monday I was recorded as absent. I was present, and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on rollcalls Nos. 52 and 54 I was present and answered to my name. The RECORD shows I was absent. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcalls Nos. 47 and 48 I was reported as not voting. As a matter of fact I was present for both rollcalls, voting nay on rollcall 47 and yea on rollcall 48. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the permanent RECORD be corrected to show my respective votes on these two rollcalls.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHLEY]?

There was no objection.

## CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I am happy that the effort to amend this bill, H. R. 12428, by striking out the appropriation of \$342,000 for the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice was defeated.

How many times must this Congress act to make clear its determination to carry through on the Civil Rights Act of 1957? The Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department must be adequately staffed to handle the civil rights matters which must be reviewed and prepared in accordance with the Civil Rights Act. Otherwise the civil rights legislation would be meaningless on the statute books.

As a matter of fact I am among those who doubt whether this modest appropriation will be sufficient to do the job.

## CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the permanent RECORD. In my remarks on yesterday, page 7845, in the sixth line, the word "million" should have been "billion."

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.







85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 12428

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1        *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2        *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3        That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4        in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-  
5        partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related  
6        agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany) ; salary of the United States member of the Board for the validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed six, of which three shall be for replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of

1 uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in  
2 the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28  
3 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign  
4 countries; dues for library membership in organizations which  
5 issue publications to members only, or to members at a price  
6 lower than the others; employment of aliens, by contract for  
7 services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid  
8 for passports; radio communications; payment in advance for  
9 subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar  
10 services abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Morocco  
11 institutions for American convicts and persons declared in-  
12 sane by any consular court, and care and transportation of  
13 prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as author-  
14 ized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United  
15 States from foreign countries persons charged with crime;  
16 and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, sup-  
17 plies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis  
18 and tabulation of technical information, and (3) preparation  
19 of special maps, globes, and geographic aids; \$100,000,000,  
20 of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to  
21 purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned  
22 by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That pas-  
23 senger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service  
24 abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the  
25 Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891) and the cost, including



1 the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not  
2 exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile  
3 at each diplomatic mission (except that eleven such vehicles  
4 may be purchased at not to exceed \$5,000 each) and \$1,500  
5 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

#### 6 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

7 For representation allowances as authorized by section  
8 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
9 1131), \$650,000.

#### 10 ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

11 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the  
12 Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22  
13 U. S. C. 292-300), including personal services in the  
14 United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances  
15 of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign  
16 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158);  
17 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities  
18 provided for under this appropriation; and services as author-  
19 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
20 55a), \$18,000,000, of which not less than \$15,000,000  
21 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed  
22 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain  
23 available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
24 \$1,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses during  
25 the current fiscal year.

## EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000.

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND  
DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$2,025,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$41,827,453.

## MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such repre-

1   sentation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations  
2   concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, ex-  
3   penses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
4   authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
5   (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
6   printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act  
7   of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of  
8   uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,646,000.

9                   INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

10       For necessary expenses of participation by the United  
11   States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in interna-  
12   tional activities which arise from time to time in the conduct  
13   of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have  
14   not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special  
15   Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard  
16   to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and  
17   allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the  
18   Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
19   801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions  
20   for the share of the United States in expenses of international  
21   organizations; and printing and binding without regard to  
22   section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ;  
23   \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed a total of \$100,000 may  
24   be expended for representation allowances as authorized by



1 section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
2 1131) and for entertainment.

3 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

4 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

5 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

6 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
7 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
8 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mex-  
9 ico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the  
10 United States Section, International Boundary and Water  
11 Commission, United States and Mexico, including opera-  
12 tion and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canali-  
13 zation, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power,  
14 irrigation, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects;  
15 detailed plan preparation and construction (including sur-  
16 veys and operation and maintenance and protection during  
17 construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; ex-  
18 penditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through  
19 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C.  
20 277d-1-277d-4) ; purchase of three passenger motor ve-  
21 hicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and  
22 lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized  
23 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.  
24 2131) ; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom

1 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to  
2 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41  
3 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,  
6 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-  
7 gations, \$505,000.

8 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

9 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
10 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
11 \$1,570,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande  
12 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions  
13 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project  
14 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat.  
15 89) .

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For detailed plan preparation and construction of  
18 projects authorized by the Convention concluded February  
19 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts  
20 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
21 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4,  
22 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C.  
23 277f), September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-9), and  
24 the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United

1 States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,  
2 1944, \$750,000, to remain available until expended:  
3 *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower  
4 Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any  
5 land, site, or easement in connection with this project except  
6 such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto  
7 has been approved by the Attorney General of the United  
8 States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam  
9 shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes  
10 in the United States unless suitable arrangements have been  
11 made with the prospective water users for repayment to the  
12 Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall  
13 have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of  
14 State.

15 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

16 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
17 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
18 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
19 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and  
20 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
21 United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, includ-  
22 ing stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of  
23 passenger motor vehicles; \$325,000, to be disbursed under



1 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available  
2 also for additional expenses of the American Sections, In-  
3 ternational Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

4 International Joint Commission, United States and  
5 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the  
6 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-  
7 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity  
8 without compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other  
9 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of  
10 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary  
11 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in  
12 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the  
13 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-  
14 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and  
15 special and technical investigations in connection with  
16 matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Pro-*  
17 *vided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies  
18 of the Government for the performance of work for which  
19 this appropriation is made.

20 International Boundary Commission, United States,  
21 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work  
22 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan  
23 Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the  
24 United States and Great Britain; commutation of sub-  
25 sistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8

1 per day each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a  
2 member of a field party and subsisting in camp) ; hire of  
3 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field  
4 employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keep-  
5 ing the boundary line clear.

6 PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

7 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the  
8 Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401) , including serv-  
9 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
10 (5 U. S. C. 55a) , but not to exceed ten temporary employees  
11 at any one time, at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for  
12 individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses  
13 of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this  
14 appropriation; \$616,000, to remain available until expended.

15 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

16 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
17 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-  
18 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions  
19 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts  
20 of Congress, \$1,644,900: *Provided*, That the United States  
21 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective  
22 commissions.

23 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

24 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

25 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to  
26 enable the Department of State to carry out international

1 educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United  
2 States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948  
3 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939  
4 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-  
5 ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of  
6 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the  
7 Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and  
8 the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225),  
9 including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and  
10 dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of  
11 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of  
12 attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided  
13 for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor  
14 vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not  
15 to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15  
16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and  
17 advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the  
18 Revised Statutes as amended; \$20,800,000, of which not  
19 less than \$6,750,000 shall be used to purchase foreign cur-  
20 rencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the  
21 United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,387,500  
22 may be used for administrative expenses during the current  
23 fiscal year.

24 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

25 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries  
26 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions



1 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-  
2 ment of the General Services Administration for security  
3 guard services for protection of confidential files.

4 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
5 title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any  
6 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the  
7 several States of the United States or any political sub-  
8 division thereof.

9 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title  
10 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to  
11 any international organization which engages in the direct  
12 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one  
13 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the  
14 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine  
15 of one world government or one world citizenship.

16 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-  
17 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-  
18 bership in the United Nations as the representative of  
19 China.

20 SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations  
21 as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to  
22 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the  
23 furniture and household and personal effects of an employee  
24 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which  
25 he is unable to use his furniture and effects,

1       This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
2   Appropriation Act, 1959".

3           TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4       LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

5       SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

6       For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
7   Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
8   including purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only,  
9   including one at not to exceed \$4,500) and hire of passenger  
10   motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings of or-  
11   ganizations concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
12   tion; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized  
13   or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
14   Assistant; \$3,250,000.

15       SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

16       For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the  
17   Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including  
18   miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
19   proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative As-  
20   sistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31  
21   U. S. C. 529) ; \$11,200,000.

22       SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

23       For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust  
24   and kindred laws, \$3,800,000: *Provided*, That none of this  
25   appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and

1 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust  
2 Division.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND  
4 MARSHALS

5 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
6 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys  
7 in Alaska, including purchase of ten passenger motor  
8 vehicles, including three for replacement only; services in  
9 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when  
10 specifically directed by the Attorney General, including not  
11 to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to be accounted for solely  
12 on the certificate of the Attorney General; and firearms and  
13 ammunition; \$20,350,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000  
14 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy  
15 marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per  
16 day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated  
17 \$15,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one  
18 prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney  
19 General.

20 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

21 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and  
22 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,  
23 and not to exceed \$225,000 for such compensation and  
24 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-  
25 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950



1 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United  
2 States Code; \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That no part of the  
3 sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness  
4 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF  
6 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

7 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of  
8 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act  
9 of July 2, 1948 (50 App. U. S. C. 1981-1987),  
10 \$210,000.

11 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecu-  
14 tion of crimes against the United States; protection of the  
15 person of the President of the United States; acquisition,  
16 collection, classification and preservation of identification  
17 and other records and their exchange with, and for the  
18 official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal  
19 Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such  
20 exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is  
21 made outside the receiving departments or related agencies;  
22 and such other investigations regarding official matters under  
23 the control of the Department of Justice and the Department  
24 of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, in-  
25 cluding purchase (not to exceed seven hundred and seventy-

1 five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor  
2 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replace-  
3 ment only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and am-  
4 munition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
5 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not  
6 to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
7 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
8 tion; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to  
9 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to  
10 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,  
11 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$102,-  
12 500,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director  
13 of the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the  
14 position is held by the present incumbent.

15 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
16 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
17 any civil-service employee.

## 18 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

### 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
21 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating  
22 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, includ-  
23 ing advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while  
24 en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess

1 of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the  
2 immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards;  
3 not to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
4 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
5 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-  
6 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance  
7 at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes  
8 of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two  
9 hundred and forty-six for replacement only) and hire  
10 of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
11 four for replacement only) and maintenance and opera-  
12 tion of aircraft; firearms and ammunition; refunds of  
13 head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other  
14 items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who  
15 become public charges and deposits to secure payment of  
16 fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodel-  
17 ing, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment  
18 incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services  
19 Administration for security guard services for protection of  
20 confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District  
21 of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,  
22 parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives  
23 and dependent children, including return of such persons  
24 to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may  
25 be authorized by the Attorney General; \$49,500,000: *Pro-*



1 *vided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to ex-  
2 ceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement  
3 of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General:  
4 *Provided further*, That, hereafter, the compensation of the  
5 Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Serv-  
6 ice shall be \$20,000 per annum.

## 7 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

### 8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

9 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-  
10 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional  
11 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners  
12 in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not  
13 to exceed \$18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
14 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
15 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-one (for replace-  
16 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compila-  
17 tion of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-  
18 Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pur-  
19 suant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or  
20 destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238); fire-  
21 arms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment  
22 of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and  
23 livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and  
24 acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of  
25 July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f); \$32,800,000: *Provided*,

1 That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service  
2 such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the  
3 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service  
4 for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correc-  
5 tional institutions.

6 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

7 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary  
8 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional  
9 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,  
10 by contract or force account, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That  
11 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-  
12 formed under this appropriation.

13 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

14 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal  
15 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,  
16 and payment of rewards; \$2,600,000.

17 OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

18 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF  
19 ALIEN PROPERTY

20 The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-  
21 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other  
22 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him  
23 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy  
24 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.)  
25 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended

1 (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying  
2 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney Gen-  
3 eral pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
4 \$2,500,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year  
5 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of  
6 Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-  
7 owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses  
8 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned  
9 with the purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*,  
10 That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the  
11 Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations  
12 Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives  
13 giving detailed information on all administrative and non-  
14 administrative expenses incurred during the next preceding  
15 fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of  
16 Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount  
17 herein authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be trans-  
18 ferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses,  
19 general administration", Justice.

20 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

21 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
22 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-  
23 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-  
24 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly  
25 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under



1 the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

2 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures  
3 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United  
4 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-  
5 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
6 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
7 credit of the District of Columbia.

8 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
9 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at  
10 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance  
11 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

12 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
13 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-  
14 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
15 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem  
16 for individuals.

17 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year  
18 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Sal-  
19 aries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Sal-  
20 aries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service",  
21 and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be  
22 available for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized  
23 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.  
24 2131).

1       This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice  
2 Appropriation Act, 1959”.

### 3                   TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

#### 4                   SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

##### 5                               SALARIES

6       For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and  
7 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall  
8 be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,  
9 and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief  
10 Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,249,000.

##### 11                   PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

12       For printing and binding the advance opinions, prelimi-  
13 nary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

##### 14                               MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

15       For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief  
16 Justice may approve, \$74,500.

##### 17                               CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

18       For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable  
19 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed  
20 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C.  
21 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,  
22 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special  
23 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services  
24 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-

1 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow  
2 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract  
3 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Stat-  
4 utes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; \$284,000.

5                   AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

6       For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and  
7 operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United  
8 States, \$5,835.

9                   COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

10                               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11       For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
12 all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary  
13 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and  
14 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,  
15 \$308,450.

16                               CUSTOMS COURT

17                               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18       For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries  
19 of the officers and employees of the court; and necessary ex-  
20 penses of the court, including exchange of books, and travel-  
21 ing expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge;  
22 \$699,620: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of



1 the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate  
2 of the judge.

### 3 COURT OF CLAIMS

#### 4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,  
6 and all other officers and employees of the court, and for  
7 other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other  
8 fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and  
9 travel, \$812,655.

#### 10 REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

11 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court  
12 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision  
13 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,000.

### 14 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

#### 15 JUDICIAL SERVICES

#### 16 SALARIES OF JUDGES

17 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including  
18 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,  
19 the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam) ; justices and judges of  
20 the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of  
21 Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title  
22 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and

1 annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court of the  
2 United States in accordance with title 28, United States  
3 Code, section 375; \$9,358,500.

4 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

5 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal  
6 Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$19,011,-  
7 700: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law  
8 clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the  
9 Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the  
10 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the  
11 salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General  
12 Schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appoint-  
13 ing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk  
14 shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades  
15 (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge  
16 shall determine, subject to review by the Judicial Con-  
17 ference if requested by the Director, such determina-  
18 tion by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*,  
19 That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those  
20 provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949,  
21 as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary  
22 assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggre-  
23 gate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed  
24 by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per annum, except  
25 in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief

1 judge of each district court having five or more district  
2 judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed  
3 \$18,010 per annum.

#### 4 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

5 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals  
6 and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193,  
7 title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362) ; com-  
8 pensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States  
9 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under  
10 title 18, United States Code, section 3041; \$4,925,000.

#### 11 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

12 For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not  
13 otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including  
14 the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract  
15 statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the  
16 District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for the  
17 payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with  
18 the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625) , not exceeding \$25,  
19 in any one case, \$2,950,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall  
20 be available in an amount not to exceed \$12,000 for expenses  
21 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal  
22 Probation when incurred on the written authorization of the  
23 Director of the Administrative Office of the United States  
24 Courts.



## 1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

## 2 COURTS

3 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of  
4 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and  
5 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$925,000.

## 6 SALARIES OF REFEREES

7 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June  
8 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68), not to exceed  
9 \$2,006,500, to be derived from the referees' salary fund  
10 established in pursuance of said Act.

## 11 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

12 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States  
13 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel,  
14 purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June  
15 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$2,625,550, to be  
16 derived from the referees' expense fund established in pur-  
17 suance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11  
18 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

## 19 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

20 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
21 District Court of the United States for the District of Co-  
22 lumbia from all appropriations under this title and 30  
23 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court  
24 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropria-  
25 tions under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States

1 from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District  
2 of Columbia.

3 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of  
4 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a  
5 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more  
6 than \$6.50 per volume.

7 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation  
8 Act, 1959".

## 9 TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

### 10 AGENCY

#### 11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For expenses necessary to enable the United States Infor-  
13 mation Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Num-  
14 bered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Edu-  
15 cational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.),  
16 to carry out international information activities, including em-  
17 ployment, without regard to the civil-service and classification  
18 laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed  
19 \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3)  
20 aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to  
21 the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign  
22 languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employ-  
23 ment in accordance with procedures established by the Sec-  
24 retary of State and the Attorney General) ; travel expenses  
25 of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States

1 and their dependents to and from the United States; salaries,  
2 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
3 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
4 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; expenses of attendance at meet-  
5 ings concerned with activities provided for under this ap-  
6 propriation (not to exceed \$6,000) ; entertainment within  
7 the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger  
8 motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in for-  
9 eign countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,  
10 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44  
11 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
12 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of tort  
13 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of  
14 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States  
15 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
16 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised  
17 Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organ-  
18 izations which issue publications to members only, or to  
19 members at a price lower than to others; employment of  
20 aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and  
21 drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on nego-  
22 tiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from  
23 a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and  
24 household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign  
25 Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to



1 use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the  
2 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and  
3 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons,  
4 not United States Government employees, who may die  
5 away from their homes while participating in activities  
6 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and  
7 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual  
8 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and  
9 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and  
10 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,  
11 improvement, and repair of properties used for information  
12 activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Govern-  
13 ment-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for  
14 periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds,  
15 and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in  
16 informational activities abroad; travel expenses for em-  
17 ployees attending official international conferences, without  
18 regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations  
19 and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence  
20 expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at  
21 rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for  
22 such conferences by the Secretary of State; and pur-  
23 chase of objects for presentation to foreign governments,  
24 schools, or organizations; \$97,000,000, of which not less than  
25 \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or

1 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United  
2 States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$75,000 may be  
3 used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this  
4 appropriation shall be available for expenses in connection  
5 with travel of personnel outside the continental United  
6 States, including travel of dependents and transportation of  
7 personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such  
8 personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation  
9 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders  
10 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such  
11 travel or transportation may not be completed during the  
12 current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be ex-  
13 changed for payment of expenses in connection with the  
14 operation of information establishments abroad without re-  
15 gard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes  
16 (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger  
17 motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of  
18 this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to  
19 section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C.  
20 481 (c) ), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such  
21 sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number  
22 of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-  
23 ance of each such replacement, except buses and station  
24 wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That,  
25 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Re-

1   vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United  
2   States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts  
3   for the use of international shortwave radio stations and  
4   facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify  
5   the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities  
6   from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the  
7   purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to per-  
8   sons or property arising from such use of said radio stations  
9   and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments  
10   and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the  
11   purposes of foreign information and educational activities  
12   which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended  
13   for a period of one year in addition to the period of appoint-  
14   ment or assignment otherwise authorized.

#### 15   ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

16       For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-  
17   struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmis-  
18   sion and reception, purchase and installation of necessary  
19   equipment for radio transmission and reception, without re-  
20   gard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40  
21   U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land  
22   by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$4,750,000, to re-  
23   main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-  
24   priation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the  
25   continental United States without regard to section 355 of



1 the Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255), and title to any  
2 land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the  
3 United States Information Agency.

4 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE  
5 PRESIDENT

6 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

7 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry  
8 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange  
9 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$6,000,000, to  
10 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to ex-  
11 ceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.

12 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,  
13 INCORPORATED

14 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
15 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
16 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
17 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-  
18 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section  
19 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,  
20 as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth  
21 in the budget for the fiscal year 1959 for such corporation,  
22 except as hereinafter provided.

1   LIMITATION   ON   ADMINISTRATIVE   AND   VOCATIONAL  
2       TRAINING   EXPENSES,   FEDERAL   PRISON   INDUSTRIES,  
3       INCORPORATED

4       Not to exceed \$443,000 of the funds of the corporation  
5 shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to  
6 exceed \$624,000 for the expenses of vocational train-  
7 ing of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services  
8 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
9 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis  
10 and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's  
11 prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and  
12 shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims,  
13 expenditures which the said accounting system requires to  
14 be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or  
15 produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and  
16 expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, opera-  
17 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
18 of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation  
19 or in which it has an interest.

## 1           TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

2           SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in  
3 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes  
4 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

5           This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State  
6 and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-  
7 ation Act, 1959”.

          Passed the House of Representatives May 15, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*





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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

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MAY 19, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations







The Appropriations Committee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 12428, the State, Justice, Judiciary appropriation bill for 1959. p. D514

H. R. 12540, the Commerce Department appropriation bill for 1959, was made the unfinished business. p. 9460

12. WILDLIFE. Passed with amendments S. 2617, to authorize the purchase by the Secretary of the Interior of wetlands and small areas for migratory bird sanctuaries from funds collected from the sale of Migratory Bird hunting stamps (at \$3.00 instead of \$2.00); and allows the opening of up to forty percent of the lands to hunting. Adopted the committee amendments and an amendment by Sen. Carlson to allow the Post Office all expenses in connection with the sale of Duck Stamps and not merely direct expenditures. pp. 9405-8
13. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed with amendments S. 3651, to make equity capital and long-term credit more readily available for small-business concerns. pp. 9432-60
14. PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments S. 3142, to authorize the lease of Federal building sites until needed for actual construction (S. Rept. 1682). p. 9392
15. INSPECTION. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 3873, to authorize the interchange of inspection services between agencies (S. Rept. 1681). p. 9392
16. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. Sen. Javits inserted the latest progress report on the cultural, technical, and educational exchange program, including six U. S. agricultural delegations scheduled to visit Russia before the end of 1958, with six Russian delegations to visit here. pp. 9461-2
17. TIMBER. Sen. Neuberger inserted two articles on the projected timber situation, one based on Forest Service studies which concluded a timber shortage would come about by the year 2000, and one based on timber industry statements that reforestation was staying ahead of use, and that more timber will be grown than will be cut every year through the year 2000. pp. 9462-4
18. WHEAT. Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution from the Benner, Minn., Farmers' Union local, urging wheat producers to vote for price supports and marketing quotas on the 1959 wheat crop. p. 9392
19. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that H. R. 7953, to simplify the work of the Forest Service, and H. R. 5497, to authorize Federal aid for certain fish and wildlife development projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, were programmed for early consideration, with several appropriation bills to be considered when they have gained clearance. p. 9391

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Sen. Humphrey criticizing the administration's "retreat" on the Battle Act amendment during consideration of the mutual security bill, and inserting 2 editorials on this subject. pp. A5206-7
21. RESEARCH. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley describing increased achievements due to the availability of high-speed electronic computers. pp. A5207-9

22. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Proxmire discussing the present recession and inserting articles describing the costs, some of which are "forever lost." pp. A5212-3  
Rep. Roosevelt inserted a report of the Conference on Economic Progress, "Recession, Cause and Cure." pp. A5259-60
23. FOREIGN TRADE. Various insertions favoring and opposing the proposed extension of the Trade Agreements Act. pp. A5215-8, A5224-5, A5228-9, A5238-40, A5254
24. MEATS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Arends commending the designation of July as National Hot Dog Month. p. A5242  
Extension of remarks of Rep. Miller, Nebr., discussing the value of meat in the human diet, and favoring legislation to provide a check-off system on livestock sales for meat research and promotion. pp. A5244-45
25. CITRUS PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Haley defending the Fla. Citrus Commission against charges that it "has been used to effectively rig prices of Florida orange juice," and inserting a statement of the general manager of the Commission and a newspaper editorial on the matter. pp. A5242-43
26. MILK. Sen. Thye inserted a newspaper editorial, "For Milk Barriers," discussing "Federal and State milk barriers that exclude Midwest milk, cream, or their products from the eastern and southern markets." p. A5228
27. FOOD ADDITIVES. Rep. McCormack inserted a letter from the director of the Division of Food and Drugs, Mass., opposing legislation which would amend the Food and Drug Act to exempt pesticide chemicals when used in or on any raw agricultural commodity which is the produce of the soil. p. A5238

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

28. FARM PROGRAM. S. 3963, by Sen. Talmadge, and H. R. 12845, by Rep. Colmer, to provide a new farm program for basic agricultural commodities under which excessive and burdensome Federal controls on agriculture will be eliminated, and under which American agriculture will be restored to a free enterprise basis; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee and Agriculture Committee. Remarks of Sen. Talmadge. pp. 9394-6  
H. R. 12840, by Rep. Ashley, "to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938"; to Agriculture Committee.
29. FARM PROGRAM; PUBLIC LAW 480. H. R. 12860, by Rep. Cooley, to extend and amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954; to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Act of 1949 with respect to acreage allotment and price support programs for rice, cotton, wool, wheat, milk, and feed grains; to Agriculture Committee.
30. AWARDS. S. 3968, by Sen. Humphrey, to provide for the conferring of an award to be known as the Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 9396-9403
31. PEANUTS. H. R. 12842, by Rep. Burleson, to amend the peanut price-support provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Act of 1949; to Agriculture Committee.
32. TRANSPORTATION. H. R. 12843, by Rep. Church, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.



## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

JUNE 9, 1958.—Filed, under authority of the order of the Senate of January 16, 1958, and ordered to be printed

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, from the Committee on Appropriations,  
submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12428]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$570, 722, 613
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Amount of increase by the Senate (net).....	17, 994, 500
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Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	588, 717, 113
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Amount of appropriations, 1958.....	581, 398, 356
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Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1959.....	589, 285, 011
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The bill as reported to the Senate:

Over the appropriations for 1958.....	7, 318, 757
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Under the estimates for 1959.....	567, 898
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*Summary of bill*

Appropriation	Appropriations (adjusted), 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill, 1959	Senate com- mittee recom- mendations, 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill, 1959
State.....	\$203,277,306	\$199,990,151	\$192,859,353	\$205,955,853	+\$2,678,547	+\$5,965,702	+\$13,096,500
Justice.....	227,205,000	230,190,000	229,410,000	230,317,000	+3,112,000	+127,000	+907,000
The Judiciary.....	39,571,050	41,472,860	40,703,260	40,873,260	+1,302,210	-399,600	+170,000
United States Information Agency.....	96,200,000	110,032,000	101,750,000	104,750,000	+8,550,000	-5,282,000	+3,000,000
Funds appropriated to the President.....	15,145,000	7,600,000	6,000,000	6,821,000	-8,324,000	-779,000	+821,000
Total.....	581,398,356	589,285,011	570,722,613	588,717,113	+7,318,757	-567,898	+17,994,500

**TITLE I.—THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

For the Department of State, the committee recommends a total appropriation of \$205,955,853, which is an increase of \$2,678,547 over the 1958 appropriation, an increase of \$5,965,702 over the budget estimates, and an increase of \$13,096,500 over the amount approved by the House for fiscal 1959. The principal increase is for international educational exchange activities, which are uniformly recognized as one of our most effective and valuable foreign policy programs. The committee is satisfied that the total amount recommended for the Department and the Foreign Service will be sufficient for its operations in fiscal 1959.

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

The committee has approved the sum of \$102,000,000 for the necessary salaries and expenses of the Department and the Foreign Service. The amount recommended is \$2,000,000 above the House allowance, \$3,000,000 under the budget estimate, and \$3,536,500 in excess of the amounts provided for 1958. The increase will enable the Department, among other things, to handle an increased consular and passport workload, to expand its political and economic activities, and to implement the Immigration and Nationality Act amendments (Public Law 85-316). It should also be possible for the Department to establish a specialized training program for senior Foreign Service officers and provide additional staff in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs and at certain overseas posts, as well as enlarge the size of the new posts to be established this year.

Again this year the committee recommends that the Department utilize its salaries and expenses allowance to provide what, in its judgment, is most important and effective in accomplishing the missions of the Department and the Foreign Service. In developing its balanced program, the committee emphasizes particularly the desirability of providing adequate dependent medical benefits. The committee realizes that increased programing is essential and is hopeful that the Department will exercise every care in allocating the funds recommended by the committee so as to achieve such purpose to the maximum feasible extent.

The committee has also approved an increase of \$1,000 in the limitations on the amounts recommended by the House for the acquisition of vehicles for chiefs of missions.

**REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES**

For this item the committee has approved the sum of \$1,000,000, the full budget estimate. This represents an increase of \$350,000 above the House allowance and a \$400,000 increase above the current year's allowance. The Department furnished at the request of the committee a comprehensive report on the subject of representation allowances. In addition, testimony presented to the committee by the Department and others demonstrated a clear and proper need for increasing the amounts provided to Foreign Service personnel for representation allowances.



The Department's regulations carefully restrict the kind of entertainment which qualifies as justifiable representation expenditures. Even with such restrictions, the sum requested by the Department will not, in its judgment, meet all of the requirements, nor will it reimburse all of the actual legitimate expenditures by its personnel for these purposes. These activities are carried on to promote essential interests of the Government of the United States, and it seems to the committee unwise to restrict them unnecessarily.

#### MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For missions to international organizations the committee recommends the sum of \$1,692,500, which is \$46,500 above the allowance approved by the House, and \$7,500 below the budget estimate. However, in recommending this sum the committee has reduced the allowance approved by the House for the Interparliamentary Union from \$30,000 to \$7,500, and has added a provision to the House bill which will hereafter permit the Presiding Officer of the Senate to appoint the Senate's delegates to Interparliamentary Union conferences. In addition, the allowance recommended by the committee restores \$44,000 to the United States Mission to the United Nations for furnishings, equipment, and communications installations for the new office building provided for in the independent offices appropriation bill as passed by the Senate, and \$25,000 to the United States mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency to enable them to maintain the required level of personal services.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For this item, the committee has recommended \$1,950,000, which is \$450,000 in excess of the House-approved allowance, \$450,000 below the budget request, and \$200,000 above allowances for fiscal year 1958. There is no provision made in the committee's recommendation for any costs growing out of possible meetings of heads of state or foreign ministers.

The committee recognizes the difficulty in estimating the costs to cover the conferences provided for in this appropriation item. For the past several years supplemental appropriations have been required to meet expenditures incurred in the course of the year. In approving less than the requested amount, the committee should not be considered to have disapproved of any of the specific items outlined in the departmental justifications.

#### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO: CONSTRUCTION

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$1,000,000 for construction of Anzalduas Dam for the fiscal year 1959. This represents a restoration of \$250,000 over the House allowance and is recommended in order to permit completion within the time period agreed upon between the United States and Mexico, and to avoid a possibility of increased cost of construction if the full allowance is not now provided. It is understood that Mexico will complete its portion of construction of the dam by June 30, 1958, and it is desirable

that there be no delays in the completion of the United States portion. If delays occur in completing the dam, and placing it in operation, there is grave danger of heavy damages resulting from floods in the area.

#### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

For fiscal year 1959, the committee recommends \$30,800,000 for international educational exchange activities. This represents an increase of \$10,000,000 over the budget estimate, the House allowance, and the 1958 regular appropriation. Included in the bill is language requiring that of the \$30,800,000 not less than \$8,750,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States. The committee urges the Department to use such foreign currencies and credits to the maximum extent possible above the limitation. In this connection, the Department should review the foreign credits program and report the results of such survey to the committee. This limitation is \$2,000,000 above the House figure for 1959.

In addition, the bill provides for use in this program, \$6,325,000 of foreign currencies derived from sales abroad of surplus agricultural commodities under Public Law 480. In fiscal year 1958, approximately \$3,500,000 of such funds was provided.

The administrative expense limitation is also increased to not exceed \$1,766,607 as compared to the House figure of \$1,387,500.

Our international educational exchange activities represent one of this Government's most effective foreign policy programs. It has now been extended to every part of the world, and as it is expanded in size, its benefits increase demonstrably. The students, educators, political leaders and others who have come to our country under this program return to their own lands with a vastly increased and more realistic knowledge and understanding of the United States and the American people.

While the program touches every area of the world, there are many areas and countries in which expansion of activities can be very fruitfully made. The committee considers Latin America to be one such area in which there should be a substantial increase in scholarships provided. The expansion of the program beyond this year's budget request to the level of last year's budget request is supported enthusiastically and recommended by the Advisory Committee, the National Education Association, the American Council of Education, and countless other educational institutions and educators. It is also supported in principle by the Department and the Bureau of the Budget.

#### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$230,317,000 for the Department of Justice in the fiscal year 1959. This sum is \$907,000 in excess of the House allowance, \$127,000 above the budget estimate, and \$3,112,000 over the 1958 appropriation.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The committee recommends the same amount approved by the House, \$49,500,000, which is \$100,000 below the budget estimate and

the amount of the 1958 appropriation. The committee has eliminated the provision in the House bill providing for an increase in the compensation of the Commissioner. The House bill is also amended to authorize the Service to defray the border patrol rifle team's expenses in connection with its participation in firearms matches.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends for this item, \$33,707,000, which is an increase of \$907,000 over the amount approved by the House, \$707,000 above the budget estimate, and \$1,507,000 above the 1958 fiscal year allowance. The increase represents the restoration of \$200,000 to permit employment of 26 persons, and to cover the costs of replacing urgent equipment items, and \$707,000 for the construction and first year operation costs of a prison camp near Safford, Ariz.

Although no recommendation is made at this time, very persuasive testimony and evidence was received by the committee in support of appropriations for prison staff housing, and the construction of two new prisons, a western youth guidance center, and a maximum security institution.

### TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$40,873,260, for the various activities under the judicial branch. This sum is \$170,000 above the House bill, \$1,302,210 in excess of the 1958 appropriations, but \$599,600 below the 1959 estimates. Of the \$170,000 increase over the House allowance, \$70,000 is to pay petit jurors' expenses for services in the last 2 months of the current year, and language to effectuate such payment is also included as an amendment to the House bill; \$50,000 is provided for travel and miscellaneous expenses of the courts, and \$50,000 additional is provided for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to allow for the employment of additional personnel requested to bring about more effective administrative assistance to the courts, and for related non-personal costs. The committee has also recommended that the limitation for expenses of attendance of probation officers at meetings held for training and program development be increased from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

### TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

For salaries and expenses of the Agency, the committee recommends \$100,000,000, which is \$3,000,000 above the amount approved by the House, \$5,000,000 below the budget estimate, and \$4,900,000 above the amount allowed by the Congress for fiscal year 1958. In addition, the committee recommends \$4,750,000 for the acquisition and construction of radio facilities, the same amount approved by the House.

The committee received careful and detailed testimony from the Director of the Agency and his staff. The committee has confidence in the Director. From his wide experience in the field of foreign relations, he displayed a knowledge of the problems facing the Agency. With this in mind, the committee believes the Director should reappraise the information program with a view to concentrating more



of its energies and funds in areas and activities where they are most needed.

The committee has also approved an increase in the limitation for the Agency's representation allowances to the requested amount of \$135,000, as compared with the \$75,000 approved by the House. In addition, the committee has approved an amount of \$650,000 to be utilized for contracts with private radio licensees. Testimony on the effectiveness of the operations of station WRUL in broadcasting into Latin America was most persuasive, as was the evidence presented urging that the activities of this station be enlarged in Latin America and expanded to the continent of Africa. Accordingly, the committee has recommended an increase of \$300,000 for contracts with radio licensees over the amount allowed by the Congress for fiscal 1958.

The committee recognizes the importance of our information programs, and is encouraged by the progress that has been made during the past year. It is believed that the funds approved for fiscal year 1959 will permit further orderly improvement in the activities of the Agency.

## **TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT**

### **PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM**

The committee recommends a total appropriation of \$6,821,000, an increase of \$821,000 over the House allowance, \$779,000 under the 1959 estimates, and \$8,324,000 below the 1958 appropriations. The committee recommends the additional allowance be distributed as follows: \$671,000 for trade fairs under the Department of Commerce; \$150,000 for cultural and sports presentations under the State Department. In the limitation for representation, the committee recommends the sum of \$50,000 instead of \$25,000, the House allowance.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958 AND ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED  
IN BILL FOR 1959**

**TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill
ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$98,463,500	\$105,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$102,000,000	+ \$3,536,500	— \$3,000,000	+ \$2,000,00
Representation allowances.....	600,000	1,000,000	650,000	1,000,000	+ 400,000	—	+ 350,000
Acquisition of buildings abroad.....	18,500,000	18,500,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	— 500,000	— 500,000	—
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	—	—
Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	1,667,000	2,025,000	2,025,000	2,025,000	+ 358,000	—	—
Extension and remodeling, State Department Building.....	2,500,000	—	—	—	— 2,500,000	—	—
Total, administration of foreign affairs.....	122,730,500	127,525,000	121,675,000	124,025,000	+ 1,294,500	— 3,500,000	+ 2,350,000
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES							
Contributions to international organizations.....	45,589,806	41,889,151	41,827,453	41,827,453	— 3,762,353	— 61,698	—
Missions to international organizations.....	1,357,500	1,700,000	1,646,000	1,692,500	+ 335,000	— 7,500	+ 46,500
International contingencies.....	1,750,000	2,400,000	1,500,000	1,950,000	+ 200,000	— 450,000	+ 450,000
Eleventh World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization.....	332,500	—	—	—	— 332,500	—	—
Total, international organizations and conferences.....	49,029,806	45,989,151	44,973,453	45,469,953	— 3,559,853	— 519,198	+ 496,500
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS							
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salaries and expenses.....	505,000	505,000	505,000	505,000	—	—	—

Operation and maintenance-----	1, 533, 000	1, 570, 000	1, 570, 000	1, 570, 000	+37, 000	-----
Construction-----	300, 000	1, 000, 000	750, 000	1, 000, 000	+700, 000	+250, 000
American sections, international commissions-----	330, 000	325, 000	325, 000	325, 000	-5, 000	-----
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey-----	1, 344, 000	616, 000	616, 000	616, 000	-728, 000	-----
International fisheries commissions-----	1, 680, 000	1, 660, 000	1, 644, 900	1, 644, 900	-35, 100	-----
Total, international commissions-----	5, 692, 000	5, 676, 000	5, 410, 900	5, 660, 900	-31, 100	+250, 000
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE						
International educational exchange activities-----	20, 800, 000	20, 800, 000	20, 800, 000	30, 800, 000	+10, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000
Educational, scientific, and cultural activities-----	3, 625, 000	-----	-----	-----	-3, 625, 000	-----
Total, educational exchange-----	24, 325, 000	20, 800, 000	20, 800, 000	30, 800, 000	+6, 475, 000	+10, 000, 000
RAMA ROAD						
Rama Road-----	1, 500, 000	-----	-----	-----	-1, 500, 000	-----
Total, Department of State-----	203, 277, 306	199, 990, 151	192, 859, 353	205, 955, 853	+2, 678, 547	+13, 096, 500

TITLE II--DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION						
General administration, salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 250, 000	\$3, 200, 000	\$3, 250, 000	\$3, 250, 000	-----	+50, 000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses-----	10, 800, 000	11, 350, 000	11, 200, 000	11, 200, 000	+400, 000	-150, 000
Antitrust division, salaries and expenses-----	3, 785, 000	3, 800, 000	3, 800, 000	3, 800, 000	+15, 000	-----
United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses-----	20, 150, 000	20, 430, 000	20, 350, 000	20, 350, 000	+200, 000	-80, 000
Special temporary attorneys and assistants-----	150, 000	-----	-----	-----	-150, 000	-----
Fees and expenses of witnesses-----	1, 800, 000	1, 800, 000	1, 700, 000	1, 700, 000	-100, 000	-----
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses-----	220, 000	210, 000	210, 000	210, 000	-10, 000	-----
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	40, 155, 000	40, 790, 000	40, 510, 000	40, 510, 000	+355, 000	-280, 000



## Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1959—Continued

## TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (–) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	\$101,450,000	\$102,500,000	\$102,500,000	\$102,500,000	+\$1,050,000		
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE							
Salaries and expenses.....	49,600,000	49,600,000	49,500,000	49,500,000	–100,000	–\$100,000	
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM							
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses.....	32,200,000	33,000,000	32,800,000	33,707,000	+1,507,000	+707,000	
Buildings and facilities.....	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	+500,000		
Support of United States prisoners.....	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	–200,000	–200,000	
Total, Federal Prison System.....	36,000,000	37,300,000	36,900,000	37,807,000	+1,807,000	+507,000	
OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY							
Salaries and expenses.....	(2,955,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(–455,000)		
Total, Department of Justice.....	227,205,000	230,190,000	229,410,000	230,317,000	+3,112,000	+127,000	
						+\$907,000	

## TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:							
Salaries.....	\$1,238,000	\$1,249,000	\$1,249,000	\$1,249,000	+\$11,000		
Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports.....	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000			
Miscellaneous expenses.....	62,500	74,500	74,500	74,500	+12,000		
Care of the building and grounds.....	218,200	317,000	284,000	284,000	+65,800	—\$33,000	

Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	5, 835	5, 835	5, 835	5, 835			
Total, Supreme Court.....	1, 614, 535	1, 736, 335	1, 703, 335	1, 703, 335	+88, 800	-33, 000	
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses.....	307, 000	308, 450	308, 450	308, 450	+1, 450		
Customs Court: Salaries and expenses.....	677, 010	699, 620	699, 620	699, 620	+22, 610		
Court of Claims:							
Salaries and expenses.....	810, 855	812, 655	812, 655	812, 655	+1, 800		
Repairs and improvements.....	9, 000	9, 000	9, 000	9, 000			
Total, Court of Claims.....	819, 855	821, 655	821, 655	821, 655	+1, 800		
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:							
Salaries of judges.....	9, 075, 000	9, 358, 500	9, 358, 500	9, 358, 500	+283, 500		
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	18, 473, 200	19, 291, 000	19, 011, 700	19, 011, 700	+538, 500	-279, 300	
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	4, 925, 000	1 5, 058, 000	4, 925, 000	4, 995, 000	+70, 000	-63, 000	+70, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	2, 839, 000	3, 098, 300	2, 950, 000	3, 000, 000	+161, 000	-98, 300	+50, 000
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses.....	840, 450	1, 101, 000	925, 000	975, 000	+134, 550	-126, 000	+50, 000
Referees, special account:							
Salaries.....	(1, 755, 000)	(2, 034, 700)	(2, 006, 500)	(2, 006, 500)	(+251, 500)	(-28, 200)	
Expenses.....	(2, 245, 700)	(2, 635, 800)	(2, 625, 550)	(2, 625, 550)	(+279, 850)	(-10, 250)	
Total, other courts and services.....	36, 152, 650	37, 906, 800	37, 170, 200	37, 340, 200	+1, 187, 500	-566, 600	+170, 000
Total, the Judiciary.....	39, 571, 050	41, 472, 860	40, 703, 260	40, 873, 260	+1, 302, 210	-599, 600	+170, 000

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses.....	\$95, 100, 000	\$105, 000, 000	\$97, 000, 000	\$100, 000, 000	+4, 900, 000	-\$5, 000, 000	+\$3, 000, 000
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	1, 100, 000	5, 032, 000	4, 750, 000	4, 750, 000	+3, 650, 000	-282, 000	
Total, United States Information Agency.....	96, 200, 000	110, 032, 000	101, 750, 000	104, 750, 000	+8, 550, 000	-5, 282, 000	+3, 000, 000

*Comparative statement of appropriations for 1958 and estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1959—Continued*

**TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT**

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill
President's special international program.....	\$15, 145, 000	\$7, 600, 000	\$6, 000, 000	\$6, 821, 000	—\$8, 324, 000	—\$779, 000	+ \$821, 000
Grand total, titles I, II, III, IV, and V, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies....	581, 398, 356	589, 285, 011	570, 722, 613	588, 717, 113	+7, 318, 757	—567, 898	+17, 994, 500

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$70,000 supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 102.



PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate 1958	Appropriation estimate 1959	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Educational exchange fund, payments by Finland, World War I debt.....	\$399,109	\$399,000	-\$109
Payment to the Republic of Panama.....	1,930,000	1,930,000	-----
Replacement of personal property sold abroad.....	347,562	291,000	-56,562
Total.....	2,676,671	2,620,000	-56,671

TRUST FUNDS

[Not a charge against revenue]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	\$2,971,000	\$2,929,000	-\$42,000
United States dollars advanced from foreign governments, United States international educational exchange program.....	300,000	300,000	-----
Total, Department of State.....	3,271,000	3,229,000	-42,000
THE JUDICIARY			
Judicial survivors annuity fund.....	333,325	296,825	-36,500

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Corporation	Authorization, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Authorization, 1958	Estimate, 1959	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,067,000	\$1,067,000	\$1,067,000	+\$67,000	-----	-----



Calendar No. 1714

85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 12428

[Report No. 1683]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 9, 1958

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of January 16, 1958, by  
Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice,  
the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending  
June 30, 1959, and for other purposes. .

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-  
5       partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related  
6       agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:



## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany) ; salary of the United States member of the Board for the validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r) ; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed six, of which three shall be for replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of

1 uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in  
2 the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28  
3 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign  
4 countries; dues for library membership in organizations which  
5 issue publications to members only, or to members at a price  
6 lower than the others; employment of aliens, by contract for  
7 services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid  
8 for passports; radio communications; payment in advance for  
9 subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar  
10 services abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Morocco  
11 institutions for American convicts and persons declared in-  
12 sane by any consular court, and care and transportation of  
13 prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as author-  
14 ized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United  
15 States from foreign countries persons charged with crime;  
16 and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, sup-  
17 plies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis  
18 and tabulation of technical information, and (3) preparation  
19 of special maps, globes, and geographic aids; ~~\$100,000,000~~  
20 ~~\$~~102,000,000, of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be  
21 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or  
22 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That  
23 passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service  
24 abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the  
25 Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891) and the cost, including

1 the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not  
 2 exceed ~~\$3,000~~ \$4,000 in the case of the chief of mission auto-  
 3 mobile at each diplomatic mission (except that eleven such  
 4 vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed ~~\$5,000~~ \$6,000  
 5 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles  
 6 except station wagons.

#### 7 REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

8 For representation allowances as authorized by section  
 9 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
 10 1131), ~~\$650,000~~ \$1,000,000.

#### 11 ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

12 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the  
 13 Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22  
 14 U. S. C. 292-300), including personal services in the  
 15 United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances  
 16 of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign  
 17 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158);  
 18 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities  
 19 provided for under this appropriation; and services as author-  
 20 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
 21 55a), \$18,000,000, of which not less than \$15,000,000  
 22 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed  
 23 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain  
 24 available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed



1 \$1,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses during  
2 the current fiscal year.

3 EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

4 SERVICE

5 For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State  
6 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic  
7 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-  
8 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
9 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000.

10 PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND

11 DISABILITY FUND

12 For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and  
13 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of  
14 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$2,025,000.

15 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

16 CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

17 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
18 meet annual obligations of membership in international mul-  
19 tilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
20 specific Acts of Congress, \$41,827,453.

21 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

22 For expenses necessary for permanent representation to  
23 certain international organizations in which the United  
24 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or

1 specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by  
2 the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such repre-  
3 sentation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations  
4 concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, ex-  
5 penses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
6 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
7 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
8 printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act  
9 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of  
10 uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; ~~\$1,646,000~~, \$1,692,-  
11 500: *Provided, That, hereafter, Senate delegates to Con-*  
12 *ferences of the Interparliamentary Union shall be designated*  
13 *by the Presiding Officer of the Senate.*

14 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

15 For necessary expenses of participation by the United  
16 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in interna-  
17 tional activities which arise from time to time in the conduct  
18 of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have  
19 not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special  
20 Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard  
21 to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and  
22 allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the  
23 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
24 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions  
25 for the share of the United States in expenses of international

1 organizations; and printing and binding without regard to  
2 section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ;  
3 ~~\$1,500,000~~ \$1,950,000, of which not to exceed a total of  
4 \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as  
5 authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946  
6 (22 U. S. C. 1131), and for entertainment.

## 7 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

### 8 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

#### 9 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

10 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
11 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
12 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mex-  
13 ico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the  
14 United States Section, International Boundary and Water  
15 Commission, United States and Mexico, including opera-  
16 tion and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canali-  
17 zation, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power,  
18 irrigation, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects;  
19 detailed plan preparation and construction (including sur-  
20 veys and operation and maintenance and protection during  
21 construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; ex-  
22 penditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through  
23 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C.  
24 277d-1-277d-4) ; purchase of three passenger motor ve-  
25 hicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and



1 lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized  
2 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.  
3 2131) ; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom  
4 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to  
5 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41  
6 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

7                                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8       For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,  
9 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-  
10 gations, \$505,000.

11                                  OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

12       For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
13 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
14 \$1,570,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande  
15 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions  
16 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project  
17 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat.  
18 89).

19                                  CONSTRUCTION

20       For detailed plan preparation and construction of  
21 projects authorized by the Convention concluded February  
22 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts  
23 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
24 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4,  
25 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C.

1 277f), September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-9), and  
 2 the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United  
 3 States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,  
 4 1944, ~~\$750,000~~ \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-  
 5 pended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for  
 6 the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on  
 7 any land, site, or easement in connection with this project  
 8 except such as has been acquired by donation and the title  
 9 thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the  
 10 United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diver-  
 11 sion dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply  
 12 purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements  
 13 have been made with the prospective water users for repay-  
 14 ment to the Government of such portions of the costs of said  
 15 dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the  
 16 Secretary of State.

#### 17 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

18 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
 19 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
 20 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
 21 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and  
 22 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
 23 United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, includ-  
 24 ing stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of

1 passenger motor vehicles; \$325,000, to be disbursed under  
2 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available  
3 also for additional expenses of the American Sections, In-  
4 ternational Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

5       International Joint Commission, United States and  
6 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the  
7 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-  
8 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity  
9 without compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other  
10 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of  
11 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary  
12 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in  
13 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the  
14 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-  
15 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and  
16 special and technical investigations in connection with  
17 matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Pro-*  
18 *vided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies  
19 of the Government for the performance of work for which  
20 this appropriation is made.

21       International Boundary Commission, United States,  
22 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work  
23 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan  
24 Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the



1 United States and Great Britain; commutation of sub-  
2 sistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8  
3 per day each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a  
4 member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of  
5 freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field  
6 employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keep-  
7 ing the boundary line clear.

8 PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

9 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the  
10 Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including serv-  
11 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
12 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but not to exceed ten temporary employees  
13 at any one time, at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for  
14 individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses  
15 of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this  
16 appropriation; \$616,000, to remain available until expended.

17 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

18 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
19 enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-  
20 tion with participation in international fisheries commissions  
21 pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts  
22 of Congress, \$1,644,900: *Provided*, That the United States  
23 share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective  
24 commissions.

## 1                                    EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

## 2    INTERNATIONAL    EDUCATIONAL    EXCHANGE    ACTIVITIES

3            For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to  
4    enable the Department of State to carry out international  
5    educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United  
6    States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948  
7    (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939  
8    (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs author-  
9    ized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of  
10   1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b) ), the  
11   Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and  
12   the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225),  
13   including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and  
14   dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of  
15   1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of  
16   attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided  
17   for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor  
18   vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not  
19   to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15  
20   of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and  
21   advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the  
22   Revised Statutes as amended; ~~\$20,800,000~~ \$30,800,000, of  
23   which not less than ~~\$6,750,000~~ \$8,750,000 shall be used to  
24   purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by  
25   the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to

1 exceed ~~\$1,387,500~~ \$1,766,607 may be used for adminis-  
2 trative expenses during the current fiscal year.

3 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

4 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries  
5 and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions  
6 to international organizations" are available for reimburse-  
7 ment of the General Services Administration for security  
8 guard services for protection of confidential files.

9 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
10 title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any  
11 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the  
12 several States of the United States or any political sub-  
13 division thereof.

14 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title  
15 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to  
16 any international organization which engages in the direct  
17 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one  
18 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the  
19 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine  
20 of one world government or one world citizenship.

21 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-  
22 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-  
23 bership in the United Nations as the representative of  
24 China.

25 SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations



1 as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to  
2 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the  
3 furniture and household and personal effects of an employee  
4 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which  
5 he is unable to use his furniture and effects.

6 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
7 Appropriation Act, 1959".

## 8 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 9 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### 10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

11 For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
12 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
13 including purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only,  
14 including one at not to exceed \$4,500) and hire of passenger  
15 motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings of or-  
16 ganizations concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
17 tion; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized  
18 or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
19 Assistant; \$3,250,000.

#### 20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

21 For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the  
22 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including  
23 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-

1 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative As-  
2 sistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31  
3 U. S. C. 529) ; \$11,200,000.

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

5 For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust  
6 and kindred laws, \$3,800,000: *Provided*, That none of this  
7 appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and  
8 maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust  
9 Division.

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

11 MARSHALS

12 For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
13 attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys  
14 in Alaska, including purchase of ten passenger motor  
15 vehicles, including three for replacement only; services in  
16 Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when  
17 specifically directed by the Attorney General, including not  
18 to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to be accounted for solely  
19 on the certificate of the Attorney General; and firearms and  
20 ammunition; \$20,350,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000  
21 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy  
22 marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per  
23 day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated

1 \$15,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one  
2 prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney  
3 General.

4 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

5 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and  
6 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,  
7 and not to exceed \$225,000 for such compensation and  
8 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-  
9 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950  
10 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United  
11 States Code; \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That no part of the  
12 sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness  
13 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF  
15 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

16 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of  
17 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act  
18 of July 2, 1948 (50 App. U. S. C. 1981-1987),  
19 \$210,000.

20 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecu-  
23 tion of crimes against the United States; protection of the  
24 person of the President of the United States; acquisition,  
25 collection, classification and preservation of identification



1 and other records and their exchange with, and for the  
2 official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal  
3 Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such  
4 exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is  
5 made outside the receiving departments or related agencies;  
6 and such other investigations regarding official matters under  
7 the control of the Department of Justice and the Department  
8 of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, in-  
9 cluding purchase (not to exceed seven hundred and seventy-  
10 five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor  
11 vehicles: purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replace-  
12 ment only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and am-  
13 munition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
14 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not  
15 to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
16 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
17 tion; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to  
18 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to  
19 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,  
20 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$102,-  
21 500,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director  
22 of the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the  
23 position is held by the present incumbent.

24 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau

1 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
2 any civil-service employee.

3 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
6 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating  
7 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, includ-  
8 ing advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while  
9 en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess  
10 of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the  
11 immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards;  
12 not to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
13 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
14 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-  
15 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance  
16 at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes  
17 of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two  
18 hundred and forty-six for replacement only) and hire  
19 of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
20 four for replacement only) and maintenance and opera-  
21 tion of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, *attendance at fire-*  
22 *arms matches*; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigra-  
23 tion fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits  
24 of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure pay-  
25 ment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, re-

1 modeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment  
2 incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services  
3 Administration for security guard services for protection of  
4 confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District  
5 of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,  
6 parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives  
7 and dependent children, including return of such persons  
8 to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may  
9 be authorized by the Attorney General; \$49,500,000: *Pro-*  
10 *vided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to ex-  
11 ceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement  
12 of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General:  
13 *Provided further*, That, hereafter the compensation of the  
14 Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Serv-  
15 ice shall be \$20,000 per annum.

## 16 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

### 17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

18 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-  
19 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional  
20 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners  
21 in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not  
22 to exceed \$18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
23 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
24 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-one (for replace-  
25 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compila-



1 tion of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-  
2 Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pur-  
3 suant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or  
4 destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238) ; fire-  
5 arms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment  
6 of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and  
7 livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and  
8 acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of  
9 July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f) ; ~~\$32,800,000~~ \$33,707,-  
10 000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public  
11 Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the  
12 discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by  
13 that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal  
14 and correctional institutions.

#### 15 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

16 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary  
17 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional  
18 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,  
19 by contract or force account, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That  
20 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-  
21 formed under this appropriation.

#### 22 SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

23 For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal  
24 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,  
25 and payment of rewards; \$2,600,000.

## OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF  
ALIEN PROPERTY

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and non-administrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount

1 herein authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be trans-  
2 ferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses,  
3 general administration", Justice.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
6 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-  
7 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-  
8 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly  
9 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under  
10 the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

11 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures  
12 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United  
13 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-  
14 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
15 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
16 credit of the District of Columbia.

17 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
18 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at  
19 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance  
20 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

21 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
22 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-  
23 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
24 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem  
25 for individuals.



1        SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year  
2 for “Salaries and expenses, general administration”, “Sal-  
3 aries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation”, “Sal-  
4 aries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service”,  
5 and “Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons”, shall be  
6 available for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized  
7 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.  
8 2131).

9        This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice  
10 Appropriation Act, 1959”.

### 11                    TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

#### 12                    SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

##### 13                    SALARIES

14        For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and  
15 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall  
16 be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,  
17 and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief  
18 Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,249,000.

##### 19                    PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

20        For printing and binding the advance opinions, prelimi-  
21 nary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

##### 22                    MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

23        For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief  
24 Justice may approve, \$74,500.

## 1                   CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

2           For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable  
3 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed  
4 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C.  
5 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,  
6 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special  
7 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services  
8 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-  
9 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended). and for snow  
10 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract  
11 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Stat-  
12 utes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5) ; \$284,000.

## 13                   AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

14          For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and  
15 operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United  
16 States, \$5,835.

## 17                   COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

## 18                               SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19          For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
20 all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary  
21 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and  
22 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,  
23 \$308,450.

## CUSTOMS COURT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries of the officers and employees of the court; and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge; \$699,620: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

## COURT OF CLAIMS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and for other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$812,655.

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,000.



## 1 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

## 2 JUDICIAL SERVICES

## 3 SALARIES OF JUDGES

4 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including  
5 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,  
6 the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam) ; justices and judges of  
7 the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of  
8 Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title  
9 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and  
10 annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court of the  
11 United States in accordance with title 28, United States  
12 Code, section 375; \$9,358,500.

## 13 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

14 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal  
15 Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$19,011,-  
16 700: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law  
17 clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the  
18 Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the  
19 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the  
20 salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General  
21 Schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appoint-  
22 ing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk  
23 shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades  
24 (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge  
25 shall determine, subject to review by the Judicial Con-

ference if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further,* That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$18,010 per annum.

#### FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362) ; compensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041; ~~\$4,925,000~~ \$4,995,000: *Provided, That \$70,000 of the foregoing amount shall be immediately available.*

#### TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract

1 statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the  
2 District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for the  
3 payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with  
4 the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25,  
5 in any one case, ~~\$2,950,000~~ \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That  
6 this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed  
7 ~~\$12,000~~ \$15,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
8 concerned with the work of Federal Probation when in-  
9 curred on the written authorization of the Director of the  
10 Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

12 COURTS

13 For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of  
14 the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and  
15 rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, ~~\$925,000~~  
16 \$975,000.

17 SALARIES OF REFEREES

18 For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June  
19 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68), not to exceed  
20 \$2,006,500, to be derived from the referees' salary fund  
21 established in pursuance of said Act.

22 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

23 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States  
24 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel,  
25 purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June



1 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$2,625,550, to be  
2 derived from the referees' expense fund established in pur-  
3 suance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11  
4 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

5           GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

6       SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
7 District Court of the United States for the District of Co-  
8 lumbia from all appropriations under this title and 30  
9 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court  
10 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropria-  
11 tions under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
12 from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District  
13 of Columbia.

14       SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of  
15 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a  
16 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more  
17 than \$6.50 per volume.

18       This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation  
19 Act, 1959".

20       TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

21                   AGENCY

22                   SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23       For expenses necessary to enable the United States Infor-  
24 mation Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Num-  
25 bered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Edu-

1 cational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.) ,  
2 to carry out international information activities, including em-  
3 ployment, without regard to the civil-service and classification  
4 laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed  
5 \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3)  
6 aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to  
7 the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign  
8 languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employ-  
9 ment in accordance with procedures established by the Sec-  
10 retary of State and the Attorney General) ; travel expenses  
11 of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States  
12 and their dependents to and from the United States; salaries,  
13 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
14 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
15 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; expenses of attendance at meet-  
16 ings concerned with activities provided for under this ap-  
17 propriation (not to exceed \$6,000) ; entertainment within  
18 the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger  
19 motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in for-  
20 eign countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,  
21 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44  
22 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of tort  
24 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of  
25 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States

1 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
2 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised  
3 Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organ-  
4 izations which issue publications to members only, or to  
5 members at a price lower than to others; employment of  
6 aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and  
7 drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on nego-  
8 tiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from  
9 a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and  
10 household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign  
11 Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to  
12 use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the  
13 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and  
14 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons,  
15 not United States Government employees, who may die  
16 away from their homes while participating in activities  
17 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and  
18 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual  
19 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and  
20 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and  
21 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,  
22 improvement, and repair of properties used for information  
23 activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Govern-  
24 ment-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for  
25 periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds,



1 and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in  
2 informational activities abroad; travel expenses for em-  
3 ployees attending official international conferences, without  
4 regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations  
5 and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence  
6 expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates  
7 not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such  
8 conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of ob-  
9 jects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or or-  
10 ganizations; ~~\$97,000,000~~ \$100,000,000, of which not less than  
11 \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or  
12 credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United  
13 States *and of which sum not less than \$650,000 shall be*  
14 *available by contracts with one or more private international*  
15 *broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and*  
16 *broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general*  
17 *supervision of the United States Information Agency radio*  
18 *programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as*  
19 *well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be*  
20 *designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the coun-*  
21 *tries in those areas, and to build improved international un-*  
22 *derstanding: Provided, That not to exceed* ~~\$75,000~~ \$135,000  
23 *may be used for representation abroad: Provided further, That*  
24 *this appropriation shall be available for expenses in connec-*  
25 *tion with travel of personnel outside the continental United*

1 States, including travel of dependents and transportation of  
2 personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such  
3 personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation  
4 begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders  
5 issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such  
6 travel or transportation may not be completed during the  
7 current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be ex-  
8 changed for payment of expenses in connection with the  
9 operation of information establishments abroad without re-  
10 gard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes  
11 (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger  
12 motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of  
13 this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to  
14 section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C.  
15 481 (c) ), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such  
16 sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number  
17 of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-  
18 ance of each such replacement, except buses and station  
19 wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That,  
20 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Re-  
21 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United  
22 States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts  
23 for the use of international shortwave radio stations and  
24 facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify  
25 the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities

1 from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the  
2 purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to per-  
3 sons or property arising from such use of said radio stations  
4 and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments  
5 and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the  
6 purposes of foreign information and educational activities  
7 which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended  
8 for a period of one year in addition to the period of appoint-  
9 ment or assignment otherwise authorized.

#### 10 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

11 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-  
12 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmis-  
13 sion and reception, purchase and installation of necessary  
14 equipment for radio transmission and reception, without re-  
15 gard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40  
16 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land  
17 by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$4,750,000, to re-  
18 main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-  
19 priation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the  
20 continental United States without regard to section 355 of  
21 the Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255), and title to any  
22 land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the  
23 United States Information Agency.



1 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE  
2 PRESIDENT

3 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry  
5 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange  
6 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$6,000,000  
7 \$6,821,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
8 That not to exceed a total of ~~\$25,000~~ \$50,000 may be ex-  
9 pended for representation.

10 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,  
11 INCORPORATED

12 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
13 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
14 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
15 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-  
16 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section  
17 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,  
18 as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth  
19 in the budget for the fiscal year 1959 for such corporation,  
20 except as hereinafter provided.

1   LIMITATION   ON   ADMINISTRATIVE   AND   VOCATIONAL  
2       TRAINING   EXPENSES,   FEDERAL   PRISON   INDUSTRIES,  
3       INCORPORATED

4       Not to exceed \$443,000 of the funds of the corporation  
5 shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to  
6 exceed \$624,000 for the expenses of vocational train-  
7 ing of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services  
8 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
9 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis  
10 and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's  
11 prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and  
12 shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims,  
13 expenditures which the said accounting system requires to  
14 be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or  
15 produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and  
16 expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, opera-  
17 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
18 of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation  
19 or in which it has an interest.

20           TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21       SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in  
22 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes  
23 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

1        This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State  
2   and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-  
3   ation Act, 1959”.

Passed the House of Representatives May 15, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk.*



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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

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MAY 19, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 9, 1958

Reported with amendments







Sen. Carlson inserted several resolutions received from the Kan. Assoc. for Wildlife, Inc., urging support for legislation for the protection of fish and wildlife resources. p. 9692

11. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution from the Wisc. Dairyland Power Cooperative favoring enactment of S. 2990, to restore to the Administrator of REA "the functions and powers taken from him under section 1 of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953." p. 9693

Sen. Neuberger inserted a newspaper editorial, "It Will Be Heard of Again and Again," stating that efforts will continue to provide authority for construction of the Hells Canyon dam. p. 9714

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 624, making supplemental appropriations to the Labor Department for additional unemployment compensation payments, including former Federal employees, and \$20 million to the Small Business Administration for disaster loans in areas of excessive rainfall (p. 9720). The House concurred in the Senate amendments (p. 9821). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 12428, the State-Justice-Judiciary appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed. House conferees have not yet been appointed. pp. 9768-70

13. FOREIGN TRADE. Sens. Humphrey and Malone inserted various items concerning world trade and the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. pp. 9724-35

14. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 3817, to encourage exploration for minerals with Federal aid (S. Rept. 1686). pp. 9693-4

15. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Sen. Bush inserted a letter from Seymour Harris critical of the administration's anti-recession measures, and his reply to the letter. pp. 9714-15

16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that possibly the Senate would meet six days a week, except for the July 4 weekend, for the rest of the session, and pointed to the need to meet deadlines on tax, appropriation, and trade agreements extension bills. p. 9771

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. CORN. Extension of remarks of Rep. MacDonald discussing development by the Filipinos of a machine which will convert corn into a simulated rice which "satisfies the most discriminating rice palates," and inserting an article describing this machine. p. A5323

18. LIVESTOCK. Sen. Hill inserted an article about the heavy volume of correspondence being received by Members of Congress on the humane slaughter bill. pp. A4323-4

19. FOREIGN TRADE. Speeches in the House by several Representatives during debate on the proposed trade agreements extension bill. pp. A5325-6, A5326, A5327, A5329-32, A5335-6, A5336, A5342-3, A5348-50, A5351-2, A5352.

20. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Quie commending June Dairy Month and inserting an article outlining some of the achievements of the dairy industry. p. A5337

Extension of remarks of Rep. Williams inserting an article, "Do Federal or State Milk Orders Act As Trade Barriers?" and stating that the article

"goes a long way toward dispelling the myth of Federal order barriers to the movement of milk from the Midwest." pp. A5346-8

21. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Ray inserted an article, "Who Speaks for Small Business?" pp. A5344-5
22. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Multer inserted excerpts from the transcript of a newscast presenting views on the proposed Financial Institutions Act. p. A5346

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

23. WATER COMPACT. S. 3987, by Sen. Hill (for himself and others), and H. R. 12892, by Rep. Abernethy, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development; to S. Judiciary Committee and H. Public Works Committee. Remarks of Sen. Hill. pp. 9700-1
24. GOVERNMENT ETHICS. S. 3979, by Sen. Neuberger, to promote ethical standards of conduct among Members of Congress and officers and employees of the United States; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 9695-700
25. HOUSING. S. 3980, by Sen. Murray, to establish a Housing Conservation and Rehabilitation Finance Agency to provide loan funds for the conservation and rehabilitation of existing housing; to Banking and Currency Committee.
26. PEANUTS. H. R. 12891, by Rep. Abbitt (by request) to amend the peanut-marketing quota and price-support provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Agricultural Act of 1949; to Agriculture Committee.
27. CONTRACTS. H. R. 12894, by Rep. Celler, to authorize the making, amendment, and modification of contracts to facilitate the national defense; to Judiciary Committee.
28. WILDLIFE. H. R. 12898, by Rep. Seely-Brown, to amend the act entitled, "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in wildlife-restoration projects, and for other purposes," to establish a different method for appointment of funds among the States; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.
29. RECLAMATION. H. R. 12899, by Rep. Sisk, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, California, and to enter into an agreement with the State of California with respect to the financing, construction and operation of additional works for joint use with the State of California; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

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#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- June 12: Omnibus farm bill, H. Agriculture (exec). Continuation of Mexican farm labor program, H. Agriculture. Food stamp plan, H. Agriculture. Research in weather modification, H. Rules. Foreign aid appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec). Pay raise bill, conferees (exec). Extension of Defense Production Act, H. Banking and Currency.
- June 17: Recommendations for supergrades, etc., H. Civil Service (Roberts to testify) (postponed from June 12).
- June 18: Futures trading in potatoes, H. Agriculture (Kauffman, CEA; Wesson, AMS; and Donald Campbell, OGC, were asked to testify).



the applicant to obtain such funds on reasonable terms without such guaranty; the character and value of the security, if any, that the applicant will pledge as collateral for the loan; and that the loan is necessary or appropriate to effectuate the purpose of this section. The application shall be accompanied by statements showing in detail such facts as the Commission may require with regard to the situation of the applicant. The Commission shall give preference to and expedite the consideration of any such application.

"(4) No guaranty shall be made under this section—

"(A) unless the Commission is of the opinion that the proposed loan is necessary or appropriate to effectuate the purpose of this section;

"(B) unless the Commission is of the opinion that without such guaranty the applicant carrier would be unable to obtain necessary funds, on reasonable terms, for the purposes for which the loan is sought;

"(C) if the loan involved is at a rate of interest which, in the judgment of the Commission, is unreasonably high, or if the terms of such loan permit full repayment more than 15 years after the date thereof;

"(D) unless the Commission is of the opinion that the prospective earning power of the applicant carrier, together with the character and value of the security pledged, if any, furnish reasonable assurance of the applicant's ability to repay the loan within the time fixed therefor and reasonable protection of the United States.

"(E) unless the Commission is of the opinion that the applicant carrier is not in need of reorganization of its capital structure.

"(F) unless the applicant carrier agrees that it will declare no dividends on its capital stock as long as the loan remains unpaid.

"(5) The Commission may consent to the modification of the provisions as to rate of interest, time of payment of interest or principal, security, if any, or other terms and conditions of any guaranty which it shall have entered into pursuant to this section, or the renewal or extension of any such guaranty, whenever the Commission shall determine it to be equitable to do so.

"(6) Payments required to be made as a consequence of any guaranty by the Commission pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury from funds hereby authorized to be appropriated in such amounts as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section.

"(7) The Commission shall prescribe and collect a guaranty fee in connection with each loan guaranteed under this section. Such fees shall not exceed such amounts as the Commission estimates to be necessary to cover the administrative costs of carrying out the provisions of this section. Sums realized from such fees shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

"(8) (a) To permit it to make use of such expert advice and services as it may require in carrying out the provisions of this section, the Commission may use available services and facilities of departments and other agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, with their consent and on a reimbursable basis.

"(b) Departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Government shall exercise their powers, duties, and functions in such manner as will assist in carrying out the objectives of this section.

"(9) Administrative expenses under this section shall be paid from appropriations made to the Commission for administrative expenses.

"(10) Except with respect to such applications as may then be pending, the authority granted by this section shall terminate at the close of December 31, 1960: *Provided*, That its provisions shall remain in

effect thereafter for the purposes of guaranties made by the Commission."

SEC. 7. (a) Clause (6) of subsection (b) of section 203 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the semicolon at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "*Provided*, That the words property consisting of ordinary livestock, fish (including shellfish), or agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)' as used herein shall include property shown as 'Exempt' in the 'Commodity List' incorporated in ruling numbered 107, March 19, 1958, Bureau of Motor Carriers, Interstate Commerce Commission, but shall not include property shown therein as 'Not exempt': *Provided further, however*, That notwithstanding the preceding proviso the words 'property consisting of ordinary livestock, fish (including shellfish), or agricultural (including horticultural) commodities (not including manufactured products thereof)' shall not be deemed to include frozen fruits, frozen berries, or frozen vegetables and shall be deemed to include cooked or uncooked (including breaded) fish or shellfish, when frozen or fresh."

(b) Unless otherwise specifically indicated therein, the holder of any certificate or permit heretofore issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, or hereafter so issued pursuant to an application filed on or before the date on which this section takes effect, authorizing the holder thereof to engage as a common or contract carrier by motor vehicle in the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of property made subject to the provisions of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act by paragraph (a) of this section, over any route or routes or within any territory, may without making application under that act engage, to the same extent and subject to the same terms, conditions, and limitations, as a common or contract carrier by motor vehicle, as the case may be, in the transportation of such property, over such route or routes or within such territory, in interstate or foreign commerce.

(c) Subject to the provisions of section 210 of the Interstate Commerce Act, if any person (or its predecessor in interest) was in bona fide operation on January 1, 1958, over any route or routes or within any territory, as a common, contract, or exempt carrier engaged in the transportation of property by motor vehicle made subject to the provisions of part II of that act by paragraph (a) of this section, in interstate or foreign commerce, and has so operated since that time (or if engaged in furnishing seasonal service only, was in bona fide operation on January 1, 1958, during the season ordinarily covered by its operations and has so operated since that time), except in either instance as to interruptions of service over which such applicant or its predecessor in interest had no control, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall without further proceedings issue a certificate or permit, as the case may be, authorizing such operations if application therefor is made to the said Commission as provided in part II of the Interstate Commerce Act and within 120 days after the date on which this section takes effect. Pending the determination of any such application, the continuance of such operation without a certificate or permit shall be lawful. Any carrier which on the date this section takes effect is engaged in an operation of the character specified in the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, but was not engaged in such operation on January 1, 1958, may under such regulations as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall prescribe, if application for a certificate or permit is made to the said Commission within 120 days after the date on which this section takes effect, continue such operation without a certificate or permit pending the

determination of such application in accordance with the provisions of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

SEC. 8. Subsection (c) of section 203 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "nor shall any person in any other commercial enterprise transport property by motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce unless such transportation is incidental to, and in furtherance of, a primary business enterprise (other than transportation) of such person."

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 624) making additional supplemental appropriations for the Department of Labor for carrying into effect the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, and for other purposes.

#### MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WILLIAM KELLY

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I assume most Senators are aware that the gentleman who has been a fine friend of all of us, Maj. Gen. Joseph William Kelly, Director of Legislative Liaison for the Air Force, will leave us in July to assume new and greater responsibilities as another step in what has been a very distinguished military career.

Gen. Joe Kelly, as we all know him, will become commanding officer of the Air Proving Ground Center, Air Research and Development Command, at Eglin Field, Fla.

I know that all Senators will be as happy as I am for this promotion. At the same time, I am just as sure that all will be as sorry as I am to see Joe Kelly leave our midst.

Mr. President, it is a matter of great personal pride with me that General Kelly is a fellow Hoosier. He was born at Waverly in Morgan County, Ind., was graduated from the Martinsville, Ind., High School, and for a year attended DePauw University at Greencastle, Ind., before entering United States Military Academy in July of 1923.

That was the beginning of a brilliant military career which took General Kelly to many parts of the world. General Kelly had a very distinguished record in World War II and in the Korean war.

It was a fortunate thing for the Congress when General Kelly, in August of 1953, was assigned as Director of Legislative Liaison. He has done an outstanding job through his very excellent staff and I simply want to say to him through these remarks that he has our heartiest congratulations and best wishes for the future.



# APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES, 1959

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1714, House bill 12428, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for 1959.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Florida that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 12428.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be considered as original text for the purpose of amendment, and that points of order shall not be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments of the Committee on Appropriations agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 3, line 19, after the word "aids," to strike out "\$100,000,000" and insert "\$102,000,000"; on page 4, line 2, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$4,000", and in line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$6,000."

On page 4, line 10, after "(22 U. S. C. 1131)", to strike out "\$650,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

On page 6, line 10, after the word "chauffeurs", to strike out "\$1,646,000" and insert "\$1,692,500: *Provided*, That, hereafter, Senate delegates to Conferences of the Inter-parliamentary Union shall be designated by the Presiding Officer of the Senate."

On page 7, at the beginning of line 3, to strike out "\$1,500,000" and insert "\$1,950,000."

On page 9, line 4, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

On page 12, line 22, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$20,800,000" and

insert "\$30,800,000"; in line 23 after the word "than", to strike out "\$6,750,000" and insert "\$8,750,000", and on page 13, line 1, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,387,500" and insert "\$1,766,607."

On page 18, line 21, after the word "ammunition", to insert "attendance at firearms matches", and on page 19, line 12, after the words "Attorney General", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That, hereafter the compensation of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be \$20,000 per annum."

On page 20, line 9, after "(5 U. S. C. 341f)", to strike out "\$32,800,000" and insert "\$33,707,000."

On page 27, line 19, after "section 3041", to strike out "\$4,925,000" and insert "\$4,995,000: *Provided*, That \$70,000 of the foregoing amount shall be immediately available."

On page 28, line 5, after the word "case", to strike out "\$2,950,000" and insert "\$3,000,000", and at the beginning of line 7, to strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$15,000."

On page 28, line 15, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$925,000" and insert "\$975,000."

On page 32, line 10, after the word "organizations", to strike out "\$97,000,000" and insert "\$100,000,000"; in line 13, after the word "States", to insert "and of which sum not less than \$650,000 shall be available by contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding", and in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$135,000."

On page 35, line 6, after the numerals "1956", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,821,000", and in line 8, after the word "of", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$50,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, there is before the Senate a report covering all of the items in this bill. The overall facts can be stated simply and quickly.

The overall amount recommended by the committee is \$588,717,113. This is under the budget estimate by \$567,898 and over the House figure by \$17,994,500.

The division of this sum between the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies is set forth in the report. I wish to make only a few brief comments.

In arriving at our recommendations, the committee sought to apply only one test. It was whether a sum was adequate to do the job required for the safeguarding of the security of the United States.

I believe most of us are aware of an elementary fact. It is that in this very uncertain and troubled world, our first line of security is the personnel of the Foreign Service.

We are not dealing here with the men who must fight the physical battles in event of war. But we are dealing with men and women who must succeed in their daily tasks lest other Americans be faced with the necessity of armed conflict.

In this situation, it seemed to us that we should neither pinch pennies nor

scatter dollars to the winds. We must act as prudent men who realize that a certain amount of effort and a certain amount of money must be spent to reach our goals.

It has been my observation that by and large the members of the Foreign Service are dedicated people. They perform difficult tasks under exacting circumstances.

They are not entitled to any more credit than other Americans who are equally dedicated and who perform equally exacting tasks. But neither are they entitled to any less credit.

And they are certainly entitled to the tools that are needed to do the job.

The committee has not allowed all the recommendations of the State Department. We cut the item for salaries and expenses \$3 million below the budget estimate.

But there were some items upon which we granted the full amount. And there was one item which we increased because we were convinced that the best interests of our country called for a substantial increase.

On the latter item, I am referring to our recommendation of \$30,800,000 for International Educational Exchange Activities. According to responsible testimony, this is one of our most effective foreign policy programs.

In this field, the facts are quite simple. It has been demonstrated that our most effective good will ambassadors are people of foreign lands who have an opportunity to come to this country and observe America for themselves.

This is a country where we have nothing to hide—nothing to conceal. We have our faults. But they are faults which are human and which are understandable.

We hope this program can be expanded—particularly in Latin America. We hope that the Department of State will make the best possible use of foreign credits and currencies that are available.

This is a program which has proven its benefits to the people of our country. It should be encouraged.

We have also recommended the full sum asked by the Budget Bureau for representation allowances. This is an issue which I believe should be met head on without any effort to conceal or hide the facts.

The total recommended for this item is \$1 million. This amount would be spread among Foreign Service officers at 80 diplomatic missions and 200 consular posts abroad.

This sum will not permit any lavish entertainment. Nor will it lead to wild spending which is unchecked by any independent audit.

All of the money must be spent on the basis of a voucher. All of the vouchers are subject to audit by the General Accounting Office—an agency noted for its detailed scrutiny.

Every grown man who has had experience in the business world is aware of the fact that some social entertainment is essential to the operation of any flourishing business. Private industry, almost without exception, sets aside some of its funds for that purpose.



I think it is just as important that we sell America as that we sell soap.

We can, if we wish, avoid this issue. We can, if we wish, withhold funds which are granted to the diplomatic representatives of almost every other country in the world.

But if we do, we must resign ourselves to a foreign service composed of men of independent means—without regard to their skill in the field of foreign policy.

I think most Americans are fair-minded. I think they want their diplomatic representatives to have the same dignity and the same standing as the diplomatic representatives of other nations.

The money we are recommending for this purpose is inadequate by most standards. But it is a step forward that should be taken.

There is very little that need be said at this point about other provisions of the bill. The committee, of course, stands ready to answer any questions and to clear up any points which may not be fully explained in the report.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. First of all, I wish to commend the chairman of the subcommittee for the very careful work he has done on the pending bill. While I am a little disappointed on several matters relating to the State Department, I hope that the bill will be adequate and satisfactory. I should like to ask a question for the purpose of clarifying the record. On page 4 of the committee report, under the heading "International Contingencies," the report states:

There is no provision made in the committee's recommendation for any costs growing out of possible meetings of heads of state or foreign ministers.

If my memory serves me correctly—and I should like to have the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee in confirmation—that statement was placed in the report to make it clear that the amounts we recommended did not include any amount for a meeting of heads of state; however, the committee took no position as to whether there should be or should not be such a meeting. The language means, simply, that if there is such a meeting, there would have to be a supplemental appropriation made for that purpose. Is that a correct statement?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, as usual, is correct, and his memory is correct with respect to what the committee did and its reasons therefor. It was felt that it would be presumptuous on the part of the subcommittee to recommend the appropriation of money for a meeting which had not been agreed upon. If such a meeting is agreed upon, and it is found that a fund is necessary for such a meeting, we will expect the State Department to ask Congress for it, and I would expect that Congress would act favorably on such a request.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Senator from Massachusetts and to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and to all the minority Members for their dedication to service, as demonstrated by their attendance at the hearings and by their helpfulness to me in bringing the bill to the floor of the Senate.

For the Department of Justice, we recommend an increase of \$907,000 over the House figure. This deals solely with the care and custody of Federal prisoners.

An additional prison camp is essential to permit outdoor work projects to help relieve overcrowding of facilities in the Southwest. Some \$707,000 would be set aside for this purpose.

The committee recommends \$100 million for the salaries and expenses of the United States Information Agency. We also recommend \$4,750,000 for the acquisition and construction of radio facilities.

The committee has also approved an increase in the limitation for the Agency's representation allowances to the requested amount of \$135,000, as compared with the \$75,000 approved by the House. In addition, the committee has approved an amount of \$650,000 to be utilized for contracts with private radio licensees. Testimony on the effectiveness of the operation of station WRUL in broadcasting into Latin America was most persuasive, as was the evidence presented urging that the activities of this station be enlarged in Latin America and expanded to the continent of Africa. Accordingly, the committee has recommended an increase of \$300,000 for contracts with radio licensees over the amount allowed by the Congress for fiscal 1958.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. If the Senator will permit me to do so, I should like to complete my statement. Then I shall be glad to yield for detailed questioning.

In this connection, I should like to comment that the committee was favorably impressed by the testimony of the Agency's Director. He displayed in his testimony a knowledge of the problems faced by the USIA.

He also displayed a realistic awareness of the proper relationship between a nation's foreign policy and the necessary explanation of that policy.

In the vernacular, he realizes that a salesman must have something to sell. He made quite an impression on the committee, and as a result of his testimony I believe the committee dealt very reasonably with this agency.

Mr. President, I hope this measure will receive the favorable consideration of the Senate.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I share the sentiments just expressed by the chairman of the subcommittee that the United States Information Agency is undergoing a reappraisal of its program, under the leadership of the new Director, and that we may hope for some beneficial changes. However, the report of the committee provides \$3 million more than

the House figure and about \$8.5 million more than the amount which was available in this fiscal year for that agency.

In view of the uprisings which occurred in many countries during the past year, when libraries of the United States Information Agency were destroyed, and expressions and demonstrations of anti-Americanism were indulged in, does the chairman of the subcommittee have some reasonable assurance that the increase in funds will be used to good advantage, and that some of the inept policies which have been followed by this agency in the past will be corrected?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No. I should like to look upon the world of tomorrow as one which will be free from any troubles, and in which there will be no anti-Americanism. However, I am fearful that the picture will be considerably bleaker than that.

Nevertheless, I have confidence in the Director of this Agency. I think we have supplied him with reasonable tools with which to deal with the problem he faces. I think if we pass the appropriation as recommended to the Senate, Ambassador Allen will get value received for the dollars he spends, and that he will do a good job.

I do not know that he will correct all the mistakes which may have been made in all the fields in which we have been dealing. I do not know that he can overnight make us popular throughout the world. It may be that we shall have to engage in a little introspection and reevaluating. But I do say something which I could not say when I last presented the request of the United States Information Agency on the floor of the Senate, and that is that the testimony this year with respect to every item in the bill was adequate, was thorough, and was freely given; and when it could not be spelled out in detail immediately, the witnesses asked for a few minutes until they could gather the facts. Then they presented them to the committee.

Before the hearings started, the Director conferred with the chairman of the subcommittee and said, "The sky is the limit, so far as questions are concerned. If there is anything you want to know about this Agency, we will tell you about it." I have never been more impressed with the candor or frankness of any witness than I was with the Director of the United States Information Agency.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to compliment the Senator from Texas on his great work in preparing this important appropriation bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. President, I point out that there are approximately a thousand fewer employees in the Agency than there were last year. I think the Director read the testimony given in the hearings before our committee last year and also the statements made on the floor of the Senate. Months before the appropriation was presented, he had followed the suggestions made by several Members of Congress.



Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I heard much of the testimony presented by Mr. Allen.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I know the Senator did. I appreciate his attendance and his cooperation.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I was equally impressed by his candor and his apparent knowledge of the extensive program of the USIA. I recall that a year ago the chairman of the subcommittee was very insistent that corrections be made and was quite critical of the then Director of the USIA. I feel certain that much good was accomplished by pointing out some of the inherent weaknesses in the operations of the USIA during the past several years.

If there has been an improvement, and if the chairman of the subcommittee will maintain his thorough interests in seeing to it that Mr. Allen makes the needed improvements, we can look forward to many innovations which, I think, will prove most beneficial in combating some of the anti-Americanism which exists in many countries today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Idaho for the undeserved credit he gives me. I must share it with every member of the subcommittee, of which the distinguished Senator is a member. Our action last year was unanimous on both sides of the aisle. Whenever we needed information, we tried to get it. Finally, we acted upon the information we had, as we saw it. I do not say that everything we did was correct, but I believe we have brought before the Senate a good and effective bill. I think that if our colleagues in the House will accept some of the amendments we have made, we will have provided the funds which are needed to deal adequately with the very important services for which they are intended.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I commend the majority leader for the splendid work he has done in bringing this appropriation bill before the Senate with the amounts which are contained therein. Personally, I am particularly happy that, as a result of the advent of Mr. Allen as the head of the United States Information Agency, the committee has renewed its confidence in that Agency and has undertaken to increase its appropriation.

It has been my good fortune to have seen some of the work of that Agency, particularly in Italy, although in several other countries, too. But I think it is fair to say that the type of employee which that Agency has—frequently newspaper reporters of considerable experience—is sometimes better able to get at the grassroots of the views and sentiments of the country to which they are accredited, particularly through their exchanges of views with other reporters, in a way which is not so easily done by members of the State Department. I feel very strongly that this is an Agency which deserves the support of Congress.

I am happy to see that the committee has increased, modestly, to be sure, but nonetheless significantly, the appropriations voted by the House. I am particularly happy, as I know the majority leader is aware, about the action of the committee in increasing representation allowances, because the chairman was kind enough to afford me the opportunity to appear before his committee when that matter was under consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Pennsylvania gave us very excellent testimony. We always welcome his suggestions.

Mr. CLARK. I thank the Senator. I hope that when the time comes to confer with the House, the Senate conferees will stand firm on the increase in those allowances, which, to my way of thinking, are very important in order to keep the position of the United States abroad at a level where our representatives can really do their work effectively.

I congratulate the chairman of the subcommittee, my good friend, the majority leader, upon what seems to me to be a statesmanlike and mature job. I hope that the conferees will be able to hold the position of the Senate when the bill reaches the conferees of the other body.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I assure the Senator from Pennsylvania that we will present the Senate's position as effectively as we possibly can.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I must say for the majority leader that the bill has had a very vigorous and at once a very circumpectly fair hearing. I believe I was in attendance at most of the sessions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Illinois was in attendance.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think I attended all of them last year. I think I know some of the difficulties we had with the United States Information Agency. I share and associate myself with the comment made by the chairman of the subcommittee with respect to the improvement in the USIA and its Administrative Director.

I think the majority leader will agree that it is never easy to measure, in terms of dollars, the impact of functions which come before us in the appropriation bill for the State Department and for the United States Information Service. The impact, of course, is abroad. How to evaluate it from the Nation's capital, unless one is out in the field, is never easy to do. But I believe we have done what is reasonable. I believe this is a well-rounded bill. There were some items I would have increased slightly; but I am not unhappy about the overall result.

So I compliment the distinguished Senator from Texas for a job well done.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I thank the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the en-

grossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 12428) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Illinois to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments and request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mr. MORTON in the chair) appointed Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. HICKENLOOPER the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1958

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1715, Senate bill 3974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3974) to provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers, to prevent abuses in the administration of trusteeships by labor organizations, to provide standards with respect to the election of officers of labor organizations, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

#### PROGRAM FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE SPACE AND ASTRONAUTICS BILL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Earlier in the day, was unanimous consent of the Senate given to my request for authority to file a report on the space bill following the session of the Senate today?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I desire to announce that sometime in the next few days, after that



85TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 12428

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 11, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the De-  
5       partments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related  
6       agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

7               TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

8               ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

9                       SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10       For necessary expenses of the Department of State,  
11       not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized

1 by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22  
2 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses  
3 necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of  
4 the United States in Germany (including those arising  
5 under the supreme authority assumed by the United  
6 States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements  
7 with the Federal Republic of Germany) ; salary of the United  
8 States member of the Board for the validation of German  
9 Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum;  
10 expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scien-  
11 tific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5,  
12 and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q,  
13 287r) ; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with  
14 activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase  
15 (not to exceed six, of which three shall be for re-  
16 placement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
17 printing and binding outside the continental United States  
18 without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44  
19 U. S. C. 111) ; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
20 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase of  
21 uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in  
22 the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28  
23 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign  
24 countries; dues for library membership in organizations which

1 issue publications to members only, or to members at a price  
2 lower than the others; employment of aliens, by contract for  
3 services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid  
4 for passports; radio communications; payment in advance for  
5 subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar  
6 services abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Morocco  
7 institutions for American convicts and persons declared in-  
8 sane by any consular court, and care and transportation of  
9 prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as author-  
10 ized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United  
11 States from foreign countries persons charged with crime;  
12 and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, sup-  
13 plies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis  
14 and tabulation of technical information, and (3) preparation of  
15 special maps, globes, and geographic aids; ~~(1)\$100,000,000~~  
16 ~~\$102,000,000~~, of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be  
17 used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or  
18 owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That  
19 passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Serv-  
20 ice abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of  
21 the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891) and the cost, in-  
22 cluding the exchange allowance, of each such replacement  
23 shall not exceed ~~(2)\$3,000~~ \$4,000 in the case of the chief of  
24 mission automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that



1 eleven such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed  
2 ~~(3)\$5,000~~ \$6,000 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other  
3 such vehicles except station wagons.

4

#### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

5 For representation allowances as authorized by section  
6 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C.  
7 1131), ~~(4)\$650,000~~ \$1,000,000.

8

#### ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

9 For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the  
10 Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22  
11 U. S. C. 292-300), including personal services in the  
12 United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances  
13 of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign  
14 Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158);  
15 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities  
16 provided for under this appropriation; and services as author-  
17 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.  
18 55a), \$18,000,000, of which not less than \$15,000,000  
19 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed  
20 to or owned by the Treasury of the United States, to remain  
21 available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
22 \$1,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses during  
23 the current fiscal year.

1        EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR

2                                SERVICE

3        For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State  
4 to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic  
5 and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the re-  
6 quirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
7 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000.

8        PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND

9                                DISABILITY FUND

10       For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and  
11 disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of  
12 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$2,025,000.

13       INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

14        CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

15       For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
16 meet annual obligations of membership in international mul-  
17 tilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
18 specific Acts of Congress, \$41,827,453.

19        MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

20       For expenses necessary for permanent representation to  
21 certain international organizations in which the United  
22 States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or  
23 specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by

1 the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such repre-  
 2 sentation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations  
 3 concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, ex-  
 4 penses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
 5 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
 6 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles;  
 7 printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act  
 8 of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; and purchase of  
 9 uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; ~~(5)\$1,646,000, \$1,692,~~  
 10 ~~500~~**(6)**: *Provided That, hereafter, Senate delegates to Con-*  
 11 *ferences of the Interparliamentary Union shall be designated*  
 12 *by the Presiding Officer of the Senate.*

#### 13 INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

14 For necessary expenses of participation by the United  
 15 States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in interna-  
 16 tional activities which arise from time to time in the conduct  
 17 of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have  
 18 not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special  
 19 Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard  
 20 to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and  
 21 allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the  
 22 Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
 23 801-1158) ; hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions  
 24 for the share of the United States in expenses of international  
 25 organizations; and printing and binding without regard to



1 section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ;  
2 ~~(7)\$1,500,000~~ \$1,950,000, of which not to exceed a total of  
3 \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as  
4 authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946  
5 (22 U. S. C. 1131) , and for entertainment.

## 6 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

### 7 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION,

#### 8 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

9 For expenses necessary to enable the United States to  
10 meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905,  
11 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mex-  
12 ico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the  
13 United States Section, International Boundary and Water  
14 Commission, United States and Mexico, including opera-  
15 tion and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canali-  
16 zation, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power,  
17 irrigation, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects;  
18 detailed plan preparation and construction (including sur-  
19 veys and operation and maintenance and protection during  
20 construction) ; Rio Grande emergency flood protection; ex-  
21 penditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through  
22 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C.  
23 277d-1-277d-4) ; purchase of three passenger motor ve-  
24 hicles for replacement only; purchase of planographs and  
25 lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized

1 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.  
2 2131) ; and leasing of private property to remove therefrom  
3 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to  
4 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41  
5 U. S. C. 5) ; as follows:

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for,  
8 including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investi-  
9 gations, \$505,000.

10 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

11 For operation and maintenance of projects or parts  
12 thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations,  
13 \$1,570,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande  
14 bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions  
15 and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project  
16 as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat.  
17 89).

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 For detailed plan preparation and construction of  
20 projects authorized by the Convention concluded February  
21 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts  
22 approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C.  
23 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4,  
24 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C.  
25 277f), September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-9), and

1 the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United  
 2 States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3,  
 3 1944, ~~(8)\$750,000~~ \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-  
 4 pended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for  
 5 the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on  
 6 any land, site, or easement in connection with this project  
 7 except such as has been acquired by donation and the title  
 8 thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the  
 9 United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diver-  
 10 sion dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply  
 11 purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements  
 12 have been made with the prospective water users for repay-  
 13 ment to the Government of such portions of the costs of said  
 14 dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the  
 15 Secretary of State.

#### 16 AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

17 For expenses necessary to enable the President to per-  
 18 form the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties  
 19 between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to  
 20 Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and  
 21 February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the  
 22 United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, includ-  
 23 ing stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of  
 24 passenger motor vehicles; \$325,000, to be disbursed under



1 the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available  
2 also for additional expenses of the American Sections, In-  
3 ternational Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

4 International Joint Commission, United States and  
5 Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the  
6 United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the Presi-  
7 dent (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity  
8 without compensation therefor) ; salaries of clerks and other  
9 employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of  
10 the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary  
11 of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in  
12 attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the  
13 United States and Canada as the Commission or the Ameri-  
14 can Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and  
15 special and technical investigations in connection with  
16 matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Pro-*  
17 *vided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies  
18 of the Government for the performance of work for which  
19 this appropriation is made.

20 International Boundary Commission, United States,  
21 Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work  
22 as may be required under the award of the Alaskan  
23 Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the  
24 United States and Great Britain; commutation of sub-

1   sistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8  
2   per day each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a  
3   member of a field party and subsisting in camp) ; hire of  
4   freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field  
5   employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keep-  
6   ing the boundary line clear.

7                   PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

8           For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the  
9   Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401) , including serv-  
10   ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
11   (5 U. S. C. 55a) , but not to exceed ten temporary employees  
12   at any one time, at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for  
13   individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses  
14   of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this  
15   appropriation; \$616,000, to remain available until expended.

16                   INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

17           For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to  
18   enable the United States to meet its obligations in connec-  
19   tion with participation in international fisheries commissions  
20   pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts  
21   of Congress, \$1,644,900: *Provided*, That the United States  
22   share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective  
23   commissions.

## EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; ~~(9)\$20,800,000~~ \$30,800,000, of which not less than ~~(10)\$6,750,000~~ \$8,750,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,*



1 That not to exceed (11) ~~\$1,387,500~~ \$1,766,607 may be  
2 used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal  
3 year.

4 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

5 SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for “Salaries  
6 and expenses”, “International contingencies”, and “Missions  
7 to international organizations” are available for reimburse-  
8 ment of the General Services Administration for security  
9 guard services for protection of confidential files.

10 SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
11 title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any  
12 person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the  
13 several States of the United States or any political sub-  
14 division thereof.

15 SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title  
16 shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to  
17 any international organization which engages in the direct  
18 or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one  
19 world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the  
20 promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine  
21 of one world government or one world citizenship.

22 SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Com-  
23 munist Chinese Government should not be admitted to mem-  
24 bership in the United Nations as the representative of  
25 China.

1        SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations  
2 as he may prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to  
3 and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the  
4 furniture and household and personal effects of an employee  
5 of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which  
6 he is unable to use his furniture and effects.

7        This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
8 Appropriation Act, 1959".

9                TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10        LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

11        SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

12        For expenses necessary for the administration of the  
13 Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices,  
14 including purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only,  
15 including one at not to exceed \$4,500) and hire of passenger  
16 motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings of or-  
17 ganizations concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
18 tion; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized  
19 or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative  
20 Assistant; \$3,250,000.

21        SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

22        For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the  
23 Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including  
24 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
25 proved by the Attorney General or his Administrative As-

1   sistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31  
2   U. S. C. 529) ; \$11,200,000.

3           SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

4           For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust  
5   and kindred laws, \$3,800,000: *Provided*, That none of this  
6   appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and  
7   maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust  
8   Division.

9           SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND

10                                   MARSHALS

11           For necessary expenses of the offices of United States  
12   attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys  
13   in Alaska, including purchase of ten passenger motor  
14   vehicles, including three for replacement only; services in  
15   Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when  
16   specifically directed by the Attorney General, including not  
17   to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to be accounted for solely  
18   on the certificate of the Attorney General; and firearms and  
19   ammunition; \$20,350,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000  
20   shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy  
21   marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per  
22   day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated  
23   \$15,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one  
24   prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney  
25   General.



## 1 FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

2 For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and  
3 for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law,  
4 and not to exceed \$225,000 for such compensation and  
5 expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or in-  
6 formants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950  
7 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United  
8 States Code; \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That no part of the  
9 sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness  
10 more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

## 11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF

## 12 JAPANESE ANCESTRY

13 For administrative expenses necessary for payment of  
14 claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act  
15 of July 2, 1948 (50 App. U. S. C. 1981-1987),  
16 \$210,000.

## 17 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## 18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecu-  
20 tion of crimes against the United States; protection of the  
21 person of the President of the United States; acquisition,  
22 collection, classification and preservation of identification  
23 and other records and their exchange with, and for the

1 official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal  
2 Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such  
3 exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is  
4 made outside the receiving departments or related agencies;  
5 and such other investigations regarding official matters under  
6 the control of the Department of Justice and the Department  
7 of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, in-  
8 cluding purchase (not to exceed seven hundred and seventy-  
9 five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor  
10 vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replace-  
11 ment only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and am-  
12 munition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used  
13 exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not  
14 to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of  
15 organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropria-  
16 tion; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to  
17 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to  
18 be expended under the direction of the Attorney General,  
19 and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$102,-  
20 500,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director  
21 of the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the  
22 position is held by the present incumbent.

1       None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
2 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
3 any civil-service employee.

4           IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

5                       SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6       For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for  
7 the administration and enforcement of the laws relating  
8 to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, includ-  
9 ing advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while  
10 en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess  
11 of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the  
12 immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards;  
13 not to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
14 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
15 of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his cer-  
16 tificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance  
17 at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes  
18 of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two  
19 hundred and forty-six for replacement only) and hire  
20 of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed  
21 four for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of  
22 aircraft; firearms and ammunition, ~~(12)~~*attendance at fire-*  
23 *arms matches*; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigra-  
24 tion fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits  
25 of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure pay-



1 ment of fines and passage money ; operation, maintenance, re-  
 2 modeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment  
 3 incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services  
 4 Administration for security guard services for protection of  
 5 confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District  
 6 of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,  
 7 parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives  
 8 and dependent children, including return of such persons  
 9 to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may  
 10 be authorized by the Attorney General; \$49,500,000: *Pro-*  
 11 *vided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to ex-  
 12 ceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement  
 13 of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General(13)  
 14 ~~*Provided further*, That, hereafter the compensation of the~~  
 15 ~~Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Serv-~~  
 16 ~~ice shall be \$20,000 per annum.~~

## 17 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

### 18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

19 For expenses necessary for the administration, opera-  
 20 tion, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional  
 21 institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners  
 22 in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not  
 23 to exceed \$18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
 24 of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appro-  
 25 priation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-one (for replace-

1 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compila-  
 2 tion of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-  
 3 Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pur-  
 4 suant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or  
 5 destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238); fire-  
 6 arms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment  
 7 of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and  
 8 livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and  
 9 acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of  
 10 July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f); ~~(14)\$32,800,000~~ \$33,-  
 11 707,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the  
 12 Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary,  
 13 in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expendi-  
 14 ture by that Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal  
 15 penal and correctional institutions.

#### 16 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

17 For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary  
 18 buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional  
 19 institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto,  
 20 by contract or force account, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That  
 21 labor of United States prisoners may be used for work per-  
 22 formed under this appropriation.

## 1           SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

2           For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal  
3 institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid,  
4 and payment of rewards; \$2,600,000.

## 5                   OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

6   LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF  
7                   ALIEN PROPERTY

8           The Attorney General, or such officer as he may desig-  
9 nate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other  
10 property or interest vested in him or transferred to him  
11 pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy  
12 Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.)  
13 and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended  
14 (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying  
15 out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney Gen-  
16 eral pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
17 \$2,500,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year  
18 for the general administrative expenses of the Office of  
19 Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-  
20 owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses  
21 of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned  
22 with the purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*,



1 That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the  
2 Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations  
3 Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives  
4 giving detailed information on all administrative and non-  
5 administrative expenses incurred during the next preceding  
6 fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of  
7 Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount  
8 herein authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be trans-  
9 ferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses,  
10 general administration", Justice.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title  
13 may be used to pay the compensation of any person here-  
14 after employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel em-  
15 ployed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly  
16 licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under  
17 the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

18 SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures  
19 for the offices of the United States attorney and the United  
20 States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appro-  
21 priations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
22 from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the  
23 credit of the District of Columbia.

24 SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
25 this title which are available for expenses of attendance at

1 meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance  
2 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

3 SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in  
4 this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for serv-  
5 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,  
6 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem  
7 for individuals.

8 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year  
9 for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Sal-  
10 aries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Sal-  
11 aries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service",  
12 and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be  
13 available for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized  
14 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C.  
15 2131).

16 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
17 Appropriation Act, 1959".

## 18 TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

### 19 SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

#### 20 SALARIES

21 For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and  
22 all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall  
23 be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law,  
24 and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief  
25 Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,249,000.

## 1        PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

2        For printing and binding the advance opinions, prelimi-  
3 nary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

## 4                        MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

5        For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief  
6 Justice may approve, \$74,500.

## 7                        CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

8        For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable  
9 the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed  
10 upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C.  
11 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs,  
12 equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special  
13 clothing for workmen; and personal and other services  
14 (including temporary labor without reference to the Classi-  
15 fication and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow  
16 removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract  
17 without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Stat-  
18 utes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); \$284,000.

## 19                        AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

20        For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and  
21 operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United  
22 States, \$5,835.



## 1 COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

## 2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and  
4 all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary  
5 expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and  
6 traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge,  
7 \$308,450.

## 8 CUSTOMS COURT

## 9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries  
11 of the officers and employees of the court; and necessary ex-  
12 penses of the court, including exchange of books, and travel-  
13 ing expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge;  
14 \$699,620: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of  
15 the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate  
16 of the judge.

## 17 COURT OF CLAIMS

## 18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges,  
20 and all other officers and employees of the court, and for  
21 other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other

1 fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and  
2 travel, \$812,655.

3 . REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

4 For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court  
5 of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision  
6 of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,000.

7 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

8 JUDICIAL SERVICES

9 SALARIES OF JUDGES

10 For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including  
11 judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands,  
12 the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam) ; justices and judges of  
13 the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of  
14 Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title  
15 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and  
16 annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court of the  
17 United States in accordance with title 28, United States  
18 Code, section 375; \$9,358,500.

19 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

20 For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal  
21 Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$19,011,-  
22 700: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law  
23 clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the  
24 Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the  
25 Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the

1 salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General  
 2 Schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appoint-  
 3 ing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk  
 4 shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades  
 5 (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge  
 6 shall determine, subject to review by the Judicial Con-  
 7 ference if requested by the Director, such determina-  
 8 tion by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further,*  
 9 That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those  
 10 provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949,  
 11 as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary  
 12 assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggre-  
 13 gate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed  
 14 by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per annum, except  
 15 in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief  
 16 judge of each district court having five or more district  
 17 judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed  
 18 \$18,010 per annum.

19 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

20 For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals  
 21 and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193,  
 22 title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362) ; com-  
 23 pensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States  
 24 commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under  
 25 title 18, United States Code, section 3041; ~~(15)\$4,925,000~~



1   \$4,995,000(16): *Provided, That \$70,000 of the foregoing*  
 2   *amount shall be immediately available.*

3                   TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

4       For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not  
 5   otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including  
 6   the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract  
 7   statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the  
 8   District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for the  
 9   payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with  
 10   the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25,  
 11   in any one case, (17)~~\$2,950,000~~ \$3,000,000: *Provided,*  
 12   *That this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed*  
 13   (18)~~\$12,000~~ \$15,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
 14   concerned with the work of Federal Probation when in-  
 15   curred on the written authorization of the Director of the  
 16   Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

17                   ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES

18                                   COURTS

19       For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of  
 20   the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and  
 21   rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, (19)~~\$925,000~~  
 22   \$975,000.

23                                   SALARIES OF REFEREES

24       For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June  
 25   28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68), not to exceed

1 \$2,006,500, to be derived from the referees' salary fund  
2 established in pursuance of said Act.

3 EXPENSES OF REFEREES

4 For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States  
5 courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel,  
6 purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June  
7 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$2,625,550, to be  
8 derived from the referees' expense fund established in pur-  
9 suance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11  
10 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

12 SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the  
13 District Court of the United States for the District of Co-  
14 lumbia from all appropriations under this title and 30  
15 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court  
16 of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropria-  
17 tions under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States  
18 from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District  
19 of Columbia.

20 SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of  
21 Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a  
22 price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more  
23 than \$6.50 per volume.

24 This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation  
25 Act, 1959".

## 1 TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION

## 2 AGENCY

## 3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary to enable the United States Infor-  
5 mation Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Num-  
6 bered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Edu-  
7 cational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.),  
8 to carry out international information activities, including em-  
9 ployment, without regard to the civil-service and classification  
10 laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed  
11 \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and (3)  
12 aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to  
13 the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign  
14 languages (such aliens to be investigated for such employ-  
15 ment in accordance with procedures established by the Sec-  
16 retary of State and the Attorney General) ; travel expenses  
17 of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States  
18 and their dependents to and from the United States; salaries,  
19 expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as  
20 authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended  
21 (22 U. S. C. 801-1158) ; expenses of attendance at meet-  
22 ings concerned with activities provided for under this ap-  
23 propriation (not to exceed \$6,000) ; entertainment within  
24 the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger  
25 motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in for-



1 eign countries; purchase of space in publications abroad,  
2 without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44  
3 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the  
4 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment of tort  
5 claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of  
6 section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States  
7 Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance  
8 of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised  
9 Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organ-  
10 izations which issue publications to members only, or to  
11 members at a price lower than to others; employment of  
12 aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and  
13 drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on nego-  
14 tiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from  
15 a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and  
16 household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign  
17 Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to  
18 use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the  
19 Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and  
20 transporting to their former homes the remains of persons,  
21 not United States Government employees, who may die  
22 away from their homes while participating in activities  
23 authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and  
24 acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual  
25 materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and

1 facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and  
 2 engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance,  
 3 improvement, and repair of properties used for information  
 4 activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Govern-  
 5 ment-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for  
 6 periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds,  
 7 and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in  
 8 informational activities abroad; travel expenses for em-  
 9 ployees attending official international conferences, without  
 10 regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations  
 11 and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence  
 12 expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates  
 13 not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such  
 14 conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of ob-  
 15 jects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or or-  
 16 ganizations; ~~(19)\$97,000,000~~ \$100,000,000, of which not  
 17 less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign cur-  
 18 rencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the  
 19 United States ~~(21)~~ *and of which sum not less than \$650,000*  
 20 *shall be available by contracts with one or more private inter-*  
 21 *national broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing*  
 22 *and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the gen-*  
 23 *eral supervision of the United States Information Agency*  
 24 *radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa,*  
 25 *as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall*

1 *be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the*  
2 *countries in those areas, and to build improved international*  
3 *understanding: Provided, That not to exceed (22)\$75,000*  
4 *\$135,000 may be used for representation abroad: Provided*  
5 *further, That this appropriation shall be available for*  
6 *expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside*  
7 *the continental United States, including travel of de-*  
8 *pendents and transportation of personal effects, house-*  
9 *hold goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any*  
10 *part of such travel or transportation begins in the cur-*  
11 *rent fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that*  
12 *year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or trans-*  
13 *portation may not be completed during the current*  
14 *year: Provided further, That funds may be exchanged*  
15 *for payment of expenses in connection with the operation*  
16 *of information establishments abroad, without regard to*  
17 *the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes*  
18 *(31 U. S. C. 543): Provided further, That passenger*  
19 *motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of*  
20 *this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to*  
21 *section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C.*  
22 *481 (c) ), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such*  
23 *sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number*  
24 *of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allow-*  
25 *ance of each such replacement, except buses and station*



1 wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That,  
2 notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Re-  
3 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United  
4 States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts  
5 for the use of international shortwave radio stations and  
6 facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify  
7 the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities  
8 from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the  
9 purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to per-  
10 sons or property arising from such use of said radio stations  
11 and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments  
12 and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the  
13 purposes of foreign information and educational activities  
14 which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended  
15 for a period of one year in addition to the period of appoint-  
16 ment or assignment otherwise authorized.

17 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

18 For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, con-  
19 struction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmis-  
20 sion and reception, purchase and installation of necessary  
21 equipment for radio transmission and reception, without re-  
22 gard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40  
23 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land  
24 by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$4,750,000, to re-  
25 main available until expended: *Provided*, That this appro-

1 priation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the  
2 continental United States without regard to section 355 of  
3 the Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255), and title to any  
4 land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the  
5 United States Information Agency.

6 TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE  
7 PRESIDENT

8 PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

9 For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry  
10 out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange  
11 and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", ~~(23)~~\$6,000,000  
12 \$6,821,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,  
13 That not to exceed a total of ~~(24)~~\$25,000 \$50,000 may be  
14 expended for representation.

15 TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,  
16 INCORPORATED

17 The following corporation is hereby authorized to make  
18 such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing  
19 authority available to such corporation, and in accord with  
20 the law, and to make such contracts and commitments with-  
21 out regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section  
22 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,  
23 as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth  
24 in the budget for the fiscal year 1959 for such corporation,  
25 except as hereinafter provided.

1 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL  
2 TRAINING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES,  
3 INCORPORATED

4 Not to exceed \$443,000 of the funds of the corporation  
5 shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to  
6 exceed \$624,000 for the expenses of vocational train-  
7 ing of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services  
8 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946  
9 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis  
10 and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's  
11 prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and  
12 shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims,  
13 expenditures which the said accounting system requires to  
14 be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or  
15 produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and  
16 expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, opera-  
17 tion, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition  
18 of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation  
19 or in which it has an interest.

20 TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in  
22 this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes  
23 not heretofore authorized by the Congress.



1        This Act may be cited as the “Departments of State  
2   and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropri-  
3   ation Act, 1959”.

Passed the House of Representatives May 15, 1958.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments June 11, 1958.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,  
*Secretary.*

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 11, 1958

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered







June 18, 1953

17. FOREIGN AID. The conferees agreed to file a conference report on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill. p. D562
18. ELECTRIFICATION. A subcommittee of the Jt. Committee on Atomic Energy ordered reported with amendment S. 3788 and H. R. 12459, authorizing appropriations for certain Atomic Energy Commission activities including the cooperative power reactor demonstration program. p. D562
19. FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported without amendment H. R. 6038, to authorize transfers of land between the Sequoia National Forest and the Kings Canyon National Park. p. D560
20. STATEHOOD; RECLAMATION. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Announced that a point of order was made and sustained against consideration of H. R. 49, Hawaii statehood bill, as scheduled. By a rollcall vote of 14 to 8, the committee voted to make in order as the first item of business on Wednesday, June 25, the consideration of H. R. 594, Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado, and by a rollcall vote of 19-5 voted that H. R. 49 will be considered following completion of action on H. R. 594." p. D560
21. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12428, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed June 11. p. 10487  
Passed without amendment H. R. 12948, the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1959. The bill includes funds for a school milk program for D. C. school children, and for the distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk to public and charitable institutions. pp. 10508-511  
Rep. Wilson, Ind., discussed the agricultural appropriation bill for 1959, commented on language in the bill prohibiting this Department from making changes in the ACP program unless first recommended by the county committees and approved by the State committees, and stated that "it is unfortunate that the administration of the agricultural conservation program cannot be entrusted to the Department of Agriculture." pp. 10511-512  
Debated H. R. 12858, making appropriations for civil functions administered by the Army, Interior, and TVA for 1959 (includes appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation, Bonneville Power Administration, Southeastern Power Administration and Southwestern Power Administration). pp. 10512-530
22. PUBLIC WORKS. Passed with amendment, under suspension of the rules, S. 3910, to authorize public works on rivers and harbors and flood control projects. A similar bill, H. R. 12955, was laid on the table. pp. 10493-508
23. BUDGETING. Received from the President amendments to the budget for 1959, involving an increase in the amount of \$8 million for mutual assistance programs (H. Doc. 407); to Appropriations Committee. p. 10536
24. WATERSHEDS. Received letters from the Bureau of the Budget transmitting plans for works of improvement for the Antelope Creek watershed, Nebr., Bear, Fall, and Coon Creeks watershed, Okla., and Auds Creed watershed, Tex.; (to Agriculture Committee); and for the Mud River watershed, Ky., and Tramperos Creek watershed, N. Mex.; (to Public Works Committee). p. 10537

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

25. SURPLUS FOOD. Extension of remarks of Sen. Proxmire commending 4-H Club members and inserting Eric Johnson's speech to the Conference, and stating that he "pointed out that the surplus farm commodities which are so often regarded as a curse and burden by the present administration" have been, in fact, an aid in fighting Communists. pp. A5561-2
26. PAPERWORK, LIBRARIES. Rep. Hays, Ohio, inserted a speech before the Inter-agency Records Administration Conference, "Congressional Committee Views Government Paperwork Management." pp. A5562-5  
Rep. Hays inserted a letter emphasizing the importance of management improvement programs. p. A5565
27. STATEHOOD. Various insertions favoring statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. pp. A5565-6, A5568, A5569-70, A5572, A5578, A5582-3, A5584
28. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Bentley inserted an editorial, "Farmers Are Doing Better." p. A5575
29. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Aspinall commending REA programs, inserting an editorial, "Preserve This Business," and stating that the editorial "expresses very clearly the feeling of those everywhere who are disturbed by the present administration's attempts to liquidate" these programs. p. A5580
30. RESEARCH. Rep. Beamer inserted an editorial urging support for Sen. Capehart's proposed plan for increased research for marketing and utilization of farm products. p. A5580
31. PEST CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Metcalf calling attention to his proposed bill for studies of the effects of pesticides on fish and wildlife, and inserting a report, "Effects of the Fire Ant Eradication Program Upon Wildlife, Summary of Information Available May 25, 1958." pp. A5592-4

BILLS INTRODUCED

32. WILDLIFE. S. 4028, by Sen. Humphrey (for himself and others), and H. R. 13013, by Rep. Saylor, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. Remarks of Sen. Humphrey. pp. 10401-8
33. MINERALS. H. R. 13000, by Rep. Boggs, to continue until the close of June 30, 1959, the suspension of certain import taxes on copper; to ways and Means Committee.  
H. R. 13020, by Rep. Baring, to provide for the purchase of copper; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
34. BUILDINGS. H. R. 13002, by Rep. Burleson, to provide for the erection of a Federal and post office building in Mineral Wells, Tex.; to Public Works Committee.  
H. R. 13003, by Rep. Burleson, to provide for the erection of a Federal and post office building in Snyder, Tex.; to Public Works Committee.  
H. R. 13004, by Rep. Burleson, to provide for the erection of a Federal and post office building in Dublin, Tex.; to Public Works Committee.



# House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Isaiah 40:21: *He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no might He increaseth strength.*

Almighty God, our gracious benefactor, Thou art the light of the hearts that seek Thee, and the life of the souls that love Thee, and the strength of the minds that know Thee.

Grant that throughout this entire day we may walk in closest communion with Thee and receive that joy which comes from service.

May we be strengthened by Thy grace and always look up unto Thee, whence cometh our help, as we encounter hard tasks and heavy responsibilities.

Inspire us to be the messengers of comfort and cheer, eager to share with needy humanity the blessings which Thou dost bestow upon us so abundantly.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3910. An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; and

S. 3974. An act to provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain financial transactions and administrative practices of labor organizations and employers, to prevent abuse in the administration of trusteeships by labor organizations, to provide standards with respect to the election of officers of labor organizations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 846. An act for the establishment of a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreation resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the United States, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12540) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Com-

merce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate recedes from amendments of the Senate numbered 2 and 3 to the bill (H. R. 10589) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry general Government agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes."

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on Tuesday, June 17, 1958, he did on that day sign the following enrolled bills of the Senate:

S. 734. An act to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; and

S. 3093. An act to extend for an additional period of 2 years the authority to regulate exports contained in the Export Control Act of 1949.

## STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. ROONEY, PRESTON, SIKES, MAGNUSON, CANNON, COUDERT, BOW, CLEVINGER, and TABER.

## NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND OUTER SPACE ACT OF 1958

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 12575) to provide for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts? [After a pause.] The Chair

hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. McCORMACK, BROOKS of Louisiana, HAYS of Arkansas, O'BRIEN of New York, METCALF, McDONOUGH, FULTON, KEATING, and FORD.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

## JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives presided.

At 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced the Vice President and Members of the United States Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort His Excellency the President of the Republic of the Philippines into the Chamber, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. McCORMACK; the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MARTIN; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. GORDON; and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CHIPERFIELD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

The Doorkeeper announced the following guests, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them:

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

At 12 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines.

His Excellency, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, escorted by the committee of Senators and Repre-



sentatives, entered the hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress: I have had the great pleasure many times in the past of presenting distinguished guests to the assembled Senators and Members of the House of Representatives in this Chamber, but I have never had an occasion when I felt more honored or more proud than in the duty I am privileged to perform at this time of presenting to you a soldier, a statesman, a patriot, the President of a new country that was brought into existence without the firing of a gun, but by mutual understanding of the United States of America and the Philippine Islands, a people which have carried on in such fashion as to justify every hope we had that they were capable of establishing a stable and serviceable Government, the President of that great republic, the Republic of the Philippines. [Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
CARLOS F. GARCIA, PRESIDENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

President GARCIA. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, and honorable Members of the United States Congress, from the bottom of my heart I thank you for this high honor you have accorded me by inviting me to speak to the great American Nation through its Congress. I come here on behalf of the Filipino people, your best friends in Asia, who live in the faith that the heart of this great American Nation has for them a soft spot. [Applause.] I speak for 23 million Filipinos who renew the vow that we stand by this great Nation, the United States of America, as long as her leadership of the free world continues to be nobly dedicated to the supreme cause of world freedom and peace. [Applause.]

In pledging help to the friends of freedom everywhere to achieve their own security and well-being, the United States, through President Eisenhower, said, "Recognizing economic health as an indispensable basis of military strength and the free world's peace, you shall strive to foster everywhere and to practice yourselves policies that encourage productivity and profitable trade." On this state visit of mine to your grand country, thanks to the hospitality of your great President and people, I hope to avail myself of the magnificent opportunity to exchange with you renewed pledges of Philippine-American solidarity on the basis of equality, mutuality of interest, and identity of ideals. This is also an opportunity to reiterate the resolve that we the Filipino people, within the limits of our capabilities, will assume our just burden in the common defense of freedom and in the common pursuit of peace. [Applause.]

Twelve years ago, on July 4, 1946, you granted us the precious boon for which we had longed and fought through almost four centuries: our independence. You gave it not by compulsion, but by a voluntary sovereign act. You gave it as

free men and as champions of freedom and in just recognition of the fact that we deserved it, and were willing to assume its tremendous responsibilities. With our cities and Provinces buried at the time under the ruin and rubble of the world's most devastating war, with the national economic structure wrecked by 4 years of ruthless enemy occupation, with our industries despoiled and destroyed, and our agriculture neglected, we nevertheless gladly accepted the responsibilities of independent nationhood. We then believed, as we still do, that with freedom and independence as our instrumentality and with the courage and determination of our people as our inspiration, we could build again what had been destroyed, we could restore what had been lost, and we could establish a regime of justice, liberty and democracy.

We in the Philippines like to believe that in our 12 years of independent national existence, we have proved to the world that we have not betrayed America's trust and confidence. We like to believe that we have shown that your 50 years of arduous and altruistic effort to help us prepare for our independence were neither fruitless nor wasted. We like to believe that the thousands of American soldiers who fought with us in Bataan, Corregidor, Leyte, and other hallowed places did not fight or die in vain. [Applause.] We like to believe that the financial assistance you have given for our country's reconstruction and rehabilitation after the war bespoke the gratitude of the American Nation to the Filipinos who were confronted with the double task of building the foundations of the Philippine Republic and at the same time rebuilding what had been destroyed during a war fought for a common cause. We think that in 12 years we have, with your assistance and inspiration, successfully completed the task of reconstruction and restoration.

Now as we start a new chapter in the unending work of Nation building we face another great challenge, namely, the building of a national economy capable of affording down to the humblest citizen of a democratic Philippines economic well-being, social security, and stability. We are determined to succeed in this task. Only then shall we be able to establish the validity of our claim in Asia that the product of 50 years of Philippine-American collaboration is a democracy that offers to its people the reality of a free and abundant life. [Applause.] We shall have proved that freedom means the building up of human dignity, that democracy means more productivity on the farm and in the factory and more harmony and contentment in the home; that liberty means the utilization of our national resources and the full employment of our manpower for the enrichment of our lives and the winning of peace and contentment. By our success in this endeavor, we hope to be able to demonstrate to the world that not communism, but democracy, which stimulates productivity of the mind, the heart, and the hand, is the answer to the needs of the hungry and the prayers of the oppressed in Asia. [Applause.]

That democracy, which is founded upon the eternal verities, is the answer to the spiritual wants of 1 billion Asians, as it is the answer to the material wants of more than half of mankind.

In this great task we ask for your understanding, your encouragement and your assistance—not your charity. We need your faith. We seek from you the strength to make our country an effective force for democracy in Asia. The historic role of the United States in Asia, in my humble view, is far from completed. It is true that by the grant of Philippine independence you have started a libertarian cycle of far-reaching consequences, resulting in the independence of other Asian countries, like India, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, and lately, Malaya. And I would add that this cycle, which has rolled on irresistibly into Africa, will not be completed until every nation of the world shall have become free and independent. [Applause.]

Nevertheless, may I be permitted to suggest that the logic of events and the dynamics of history will not permit the United States of America, the recognized leader of the free world, to stop there. She led triumphantly the forces of freedom in two world wars. She gave the best of her gallant youth to redeem the cause of liberty, held captive in the hands of the oppressor. She has given billions of dollars of her substance to help break down the ramparts of poverty, ignorance, and disease, and to clear the way for a better world. But when these battles have been won, destiny yet calls on America to continue leading the forces of freedom and democracy in the battle for a universal peace founded upon justice, liberty and economic security. The last war taught us to reject isolationism as a national policy. It compelled us to accept the principle of the fundamental unity of the human race—the brotherhood of man. The peace and freedom of Asia, where one-half of humanity lives, is therefore unavoidably the concern of the free world of which the United States of America is the acknowledged leader. Asia must therefore be won for democracy. She must be won for peace. To that end, Asia should be helped to develop a political, economic and social climate in which freedom and peace can flourish. Asia, the birthplace of the greatest religions of the earth, must not be allowed by the folly of passive indifference to fall under the control of a godless ideology. [Applause.] Asia, with her thirst for capital and modern technology must be won to the conviction that democracy can lead her out of the depths of poverty to the heights of fulfillment. She must be convinced that the democratic ideology which contains the eternal truths preached by Christ and other great religious leaders, prophets and poets is, in modern times, the ideology, that can best satisfy her deep spiritual longings. [Applause.]

In the fields of commerce, industry, agriculture, art, and science, the Asians should be led to the conviction, not by words but by deeds, that human dignity and human freedom are the highest interests of democracy everywhere; that







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 25, 1958  
For actions of June 24, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 104

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate committee agreed to report original farm bill. Sen. Stennis opposed reductions in cotton acreage allotments. Rep. Johnson explained proposed self-help dairy stabilization program. Mutual security authorization bill returned to conference. House committee reported bill to authorize training of Federal employees at outside facilities. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed measure to extend special milk program for 60 days.

### HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Received the conference report on H. R. 12428, the State-Justice and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 1980). pp. 10928-929

Conferees were granted until midnight June 24, to file a report on H. R. 11574, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959. p. 10919

Passed with amendment H. R. 13066, the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1959. pp. 10919-928

Reps. Bow and Passman charged that there "is a growing tendency of other branches of government, particularly the executive branch of the Government in its attempt to pressure the Congress of the United States in its decisions," particularly with regard to appropriations. pp. 10921-922

2. **PERSONNEL.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 385, to authorize the training of Federal employees at public or private facilities (H. Rept. 1951). p. 10993

Rep. Porter stated that ICA has followed a policy of "making employment contingent on political clearance," but he has been assured that employment "is based on individual qualification and merit," and inserted numerous articles and letters discussing the matter. pp. 10976-982

3. FOREIGN AID. At the request of Rep. Morgan the conference report on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill, was returned to conference, with permission until midnight Wed., June 25, to file a new conference report on the bill. p. 10976
4. PUBLIC WORKS. Received the conference report on S. 3910, the rivers and harbors and flood control authorization bill (H. Rept. 1982). pp. 10934-943
5. ELECTRIFICATION. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy ordered reported clean bills in lieu of S. 3788 and H. R. 12459, authorizing appropriations for certain Atomic Energy Commission activities including the cooperative power reactor demonstration program. p. D587
6. DAIRY PROGRAM. Rep. Johnson urged support for the proposed self-help dairy stabilization program contained in the omnibus farm bill, H. R. 12954, and inserted a statement of questions and answers he had prepared explaining the proposed program. pp. 10972-974
7. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Rep. Reuss discussed the effects of the Public Law 480 program on other countries, stated that "other friendly countries -- including some of the best friends that we have -- have been turned away from us by the way the act has been administered," and inserted statements of the reactions of other countries toward the program. pp. 10974-976
8. TRANSPORTATION TAXES. Several Representatives urged adoption of a Senate amendment to H. R. 12695, the excise-tax rate extension bill, which would repeal the tax on transportation. pp. 10917, 10971, 10972
9. CIVIL DEFENSE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12827, to extend certain emergency powers of the FCDA until June 30, 1962 (H. Rept. 1956). p. 10993
10. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 13015, to authorize construction at military installations (H. Rept. 1957). p. 10993

#### SENATE

11. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee agreed to report an original farm bill, "containing: (1) alternative price support programs for cotton, (2) minimum acreage and discretionary price supports between 75 percent and 90 percent for rice, and (3) price supports for corn at 90 percent of the average price for the three preceding calendar years, with no production controls." p. D583
12. COTTON ACREAGE. Sen. Stennis spoke against further reductions in acreage allotments for cotton, and urged that each cotton farmer be assured of the same acreage in 1959 as in 1958, and that future increases in allotments be distributed "equally" among producers. He indicated his willingness to agree to reduced price supports, and urged that a group of Congressmen talk to the President about this matter. Sen. Yarborough concurred. pp. 10853-5



DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

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JUNE 24, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. ROONEY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

## CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 12428]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 13, and 24.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 8, 14, and 15, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$101,750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,690,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,600,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$22,800,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,437,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,975,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$14,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$950,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

## Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$98,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$90,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,410,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 12, 16, and 21.

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
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ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
DON MAGNUSON,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
F. R. COUDERT, Jr.,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
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*Managers on the Part of the House.*

LYNDON B. JOHNSON,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
J. W. FULBRIGHT,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
By L. S.  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
BOURKE HICKENLOOPER,  
By L. S.

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

#### ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$101,750,000 instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$102,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Provides limitation of \$3,000 on purchase of certain automobiles as proposed by the House instead of \$4,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Provides limitation of \$6,000 on the purchase of 11 automobiles as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000 as proposed by the House.

##### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$750,000 instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

##### MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$1,690,000 instead of \$1,646,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,692,500 as proposed by the Senate. The \$44,000 increase above the House amount is for the proposed new United States mission building and is to be used for no other purpose.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

##### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$1,600,000 instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,950,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
AND MEXICO

## CONSTRUCTION

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House.

## EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$22,800,000 instead of \$20,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$30,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that not less than \$4,623,775 of the above amount of \$22,800,000 shall be for the American Republics area.

Amendment No. 10: Provides that not less than \$7,250,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States instead of \$6,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Provides that not to exceed \$1,437,500 may be used for administrative expenses instead of \$1,387,500 as proposed by the House and \$1,766,607 as proposed by the Senate.

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13: Restores House language relative to compensation of the Commissioner.

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$33,707,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$32,800,000 as proposed by the House.

## TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL  
SERVICES

## FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$4,995,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,925,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$2,975,000 instead of \$2,950,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Provides not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings instead of \$12,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$950,000 instead of \$925,000 as proposed by the House and \$975,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$98,500,000 instead of \$97,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22: Provides that not to exceed \$90,000 may be used for representation abroad instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$135,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$6,410,500 instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,821,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Provides that not to exceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation as proposed by the House instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

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*Managers on the Part of the House.*









would be no money spent on the renovation of the Old House Office Building or the Congressional Hotel until the completion of the New House Office Building?

Mr. FLOOD. I was as assured of that as I am of the integrity of the gentleman from Georgia, which is great. I understood from him that all of this business would not be done until this third House Office Building was completed. Many of us need this place over there for many reasons, and I do not think we should touch it.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have been interested in this debate. I live at the Congressional Hotel. I am not the only Member of this body who lives at the Congressional Hotel. We have been told that we are to be kicked out of our home when this session is over, and that then the Congressional Hotel will be turned into offices, at least 3 years before the new House Office Building is erected.

I expect to be back in the next Congress. Unless there is some good reason for it, I think the convenience and the comfort and I might say the necessities of some of the Members living at the Congressional Hotel should be taken into consideration. I say necessities. I like to work. I am not boasting of the fact that I am a hard worker because I like to work. That is my joy of living. I live at the Congressional Hotel because I can work 7 days a week and I can work until midnight at my office and 5 minutes after I quit my work I am in my bed at the Congressional Hotel. I do not know where I am going to go so that I will have the same facilities. Yes, I can do less work, I can spend hours of the time I wish to give to my job traveling to and from my office, but if I wish to put in the time to do the best job I am able should I be stopped because 3 or more years before the new office building is up the workers start ripping up my home? Perhaps I should not talk about this because I have a personal interest, but I am going to talk all the more strongly because I do have that personal interest and that interest is shared by my constituents who expect me to give them my service to the utmost of my ability. I think I am talking for every Member who lives at the Congressional, all for the same reason as is my motivation, that they may put in full time at the job and the better serve their constituents and the Nation.

When the new House Office Building will be completed no one can say with any degree of certainty. When I came to Washington in 1949, they were starting work on the site of the New Senate Office Building. That was 9 years ago, and the New Senate Office Building is not yet ready for occupancy. It may be, but I doubt it, that the new House Office Building will be completed and turned over for occupancy by the Members in the year 1961 or 1962. Why, in common-sense, and in consideration of the 30 or 40 Members of this body who live there, cannot the Congressional Hotel be left undisturbed until the new building is up?

It has been my home for a number of years. Its proximity to my office has enabled me to do a much better job for my constituents than would have been possible if I had been forced to spend a considerable portion of each day and night fighting traffic to get to and from my office.

What is true in my case is true in the case of many of my colleagues. Now it is proposed to throw us out, literally on the street, because there are not available accommodations in this area, and it is a case of either going on the street or moving to the suburbs. For what purpose is this being done? The purpose is to turn the hotel into offices for new Members of the Congress so that suites of three rooms in a portion of the old Office Building can be made for the greater accommodation of some Members now occupying two-room suites.

If it were merely a matter of personal interest to the members who are now living at the Congressional Hotel, it might be decided on the issue of preference. That is, that preference should be given to the members desiring three-room suites in priority to members desiring some place to call home. But this issue goes much further. As the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] has so well said, the Congressional Hotel is an established institution in the functioning of the Congress of the United States and especially of the House of Representatives.

There is scarcely a day that there are not meetings of constituents, of State and national organizations, held at the Congressional Hotel convenient for the attendance of Members of the Congress. It is the only place in the area where a group desiring to meet with its Congressmen can do so at luncheon, and the Members of Congress can attend within reach of either Senate or House on the ringing of the gong for a rollcall. These men and women who come to Washington on legislative matters in which they are interested have a right to see and talk with their Representatives in the Congress, and it does not seem to me gracious on our part to make it more difficult to see us.

The Congressional Hotel is now the property of the Federal Government. There will be time enough to convert it into offices when the new House Office Building is completed. Until that time comes, it would seem to me in the public interest, as well as in the personal interest of the Members living at the Congressional Hotel, that the present arrangement should continue.

Mine is a very busy office, as all my constituents know who have visited it. We are crowded for space and we could use more, but I can certainly get along, and the efficiency of my office will not suffer, for another 3 or 4 or 5 years, or however long it may be, until the transformation can come in an orderly manner.

I do not wish to be understood as criticizing those who have made the plans, but I do think that the plans have been entered into through inadvertent failure to consider all phases. For one

I do not relish an eviction without a hearing.

Just one other thought, Mr. Chairman, and I am through. We are now in a period of recession. There is growing unemployment in Washington as well as in other cities and sections of the country. I wonder if this is the time, not only to throw the Members of the Congress who live at the Congressional out of their homes, but also to throw out of employment the present staff of the Congressional Hotel. This staff is composed of many fine men and women. There is not a finer group of hotel workers in all the world. Many of them have been with the hotel since its erection or shortly afterward. It will be difficult in these times for them quickly to find new jobs. Things may be different at the time the new building is completed. The period of growing unemployment then may have come to a happy termination. Why at this time, and with the completion of the new office building so far away, we should rush forward with the present plan is beyond my power to understand.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I realize to a certain extent I am wasting my time and your time by discussing what ought to be done with the Old House Office Building, the Congressional Hotel, and the new building because it is going to be done nevertheless. However, while I do not have a personal interest such as my colleague who has just preceded me, my conscience will not permit me to sit idly by and see \$70 million of the taxpayers' money wasted on this New House Office Building. I claim to have a little better than average knowledge of the work of a congressional office. I started 39 years ago in the Old House Office Building, beating a typewriter. I did it for 10 years. I understand the needs of the secretarial force as well as the needs of the Member, himself. We operated for several years with one office room and in the spring we had dozens of mail bags of garden seed in there with us. We did need 2 rooms but now we do have the 2 rooms. I assure you that when you get 3 rooms with the addition of a third building, there will be a move on to have 4 rooms and a growing demand for more and more clerks to put in the additional rooms. This is just part of the whole picture that is not going to end. Let me present to you the very simple and relatively inexpensive solution to this problem. We already own the Congressional Hotel, as I understand it, so there is no need to talk about whether we ought to buy it or not. Let us take the Congressional Hotel and put all of the service units there—the barber shop, the folding room, the hairdressers, the cafeteria, the stationery room, and everything not directly connected with the operation of the office of a Member of Congress, and I will guarantee you that would provide enough additional space in the two present buildings for all of



those who think they need more room. In my private practice of law, it was not too difficult for me to go a block away for lunch or to go a block or 2 to park my car or to go 2 blocks to do something else, and it is not unreasonable to presume that we could easily walk across the street to the Congressional Hotel for incidental services. When we contemplate all of the space that is now being used in the Old and New House Office Buildings for activities which could be carried on in the Congressional Hotel, and serve the purpose just as well, there could be little question but that a new \$70 million office building is not needed.

I share the feeling of my colleague from Pennsylvania that I do not need a private bathroom in my office. I was 15 years old before we had one in the house and I can get along very well with one down the hall from my office as we now have it in the Old House Office Building.

So, to me that is not a very good talking point as to the need. The day is going to come when you will have to give serious consideration to the millions of dollars that are being wasted right here on Capitol Hill. There is no need talking about what the Government is wasting in some other State or some other country as long as we continue to waste money on Capitol Hill. There is no man within the sound of my voice that does not know that to be a fact if he will just listen to his own conscience. If I had an hour I could cover a great many other instances of waste in the legislative branch, but I have only 1 or 2 minutes remaining. And in the remaining I want to repeat that in my opinion, based on many years as a secretary and a Congressman, there is no need for a third office building particularly, so long as we own the Congressional Hotel and can put our various service units over there.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am in accord with the gentleman's views, but can the gentleman suggest the kind of an amendment that may be offered at this stage to carry out his proposal? I am opposed to the entire expenditure. It is extravagant and unnecessary.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. This whole thing has been handled in such manner that like so many members of this House I do not know what is going on and I do not know what amendment would be appropriate at this time. I will have to leave that to you men like yourself with far greater legislative experience.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION] has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, to continue to provide for the acquisition of property, construction and equipment of an additional fireproof office building for the use of the House of Representatives, and other changes and improvements, authorized by the Additional House

Office Building Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 41, 42), \$22,500,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GROSS: On page 14, line 24, strike the period after the figure "\$22,500,000" and insert a comma and the following: "Provided, That none of the funds herein or hereafter appropriated shall be used for the purpose of remodeling the Congressional Hotel until the House Office Building presently under construction is occupied."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill and that the word "hereafter" makes it such.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I think it is a limitation on an appropriation bill and that is all.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. WALTER). The Chair is prepared to rule. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] attempts to limit the power of the Congress in the future to appropriate. Therefore it is legislation, and the point of order is sustained.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK, having assumed the chair, Mr. WALTER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 13066, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until mid-

night tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1980)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 13, and 24.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 8, 14, and 15, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$101,750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,690,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,600,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$22,800,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,437,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,975,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as fol-



lows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$14,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$98,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$90,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,410,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 12, 16, and 21.

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
PRINCE H. PRESTON,  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
DON MAGNUSON,  
CLARENCE CANNON,  
F. R. COUDERT, JR.,  
FRANK T. BOW,  
CLIFF CLEVENGER,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

LYNDON B. JOHNSON,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
J. W. FULBRIGHT,  
STYLES BRIDGES,  
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
BOURKE HICKENLOOPER,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

#### TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

##### *Administration of foreign affairs*

##### *Salaries and Expenses*

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$101,750,000 instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$102,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Provides limitation of \$3,000 on purchase of certain automobiles as proposed by the House instead of \$4,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Provides limitation of \$6,000 on the purchase of 11 automobiles as proposed by the Senate instead of \$5,000 as proposed by the House.

##### *Representation Allowances*

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$750,000 instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

*International organizations and conferences*  
Missions to International Organizations

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$1,690,000 instead of \$1,646,000 as proposed by the

House and \$1,692,500 as proposed by the Senate. The \$44,000 increase above the House amount is for the proposed new United States Mission building and is to be used for no other purpose.

Amendment No. 6: Reported in disagreement.

##### *International Contingencies*

Amendment No. 7: Appropriates \$1,600,000 instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,950,000 as proposed by the Senate.

##### *International commissions*

*International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico*

##### *Construction*

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House.

##### *Educational exchange*

*International Educational Exchange Activities*

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$22,800,000 instead of \$20,800,000 as proposed by the House and \$30,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that not less than \$4,623,775 of the above amount of \$22,800,000 shall be for the American Republics area.

Amendment No. 10: Provides that not less than \$7,250,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States instead of \$6,750,000 as proposed by the House and \$8,750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Provides that not to exceed \$1,437,500 may be used for administrative expenses instead of \$1,387,500 as proposed by the House and \$1,766,607 as proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

##### *Immigration and Naturalization Service*

##### *Salaries and Expenses*

Amendment No. 12: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13: Restores House language relative to compensation of the Commissioner.

##### *Federal prison system*

##### *Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Prisons*

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$33,707,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$32,800,000 as proposed by the House.

#### TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

##### *Court of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services*

##### *Fees of Jurors and Commissioners*

Amendment No. 15: Appropriates \$4,995,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,925,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16: Reported in disagreement.

##### *Travel and Miscellaneous Expenses*

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$2,975,000 instead of \$2,950,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Provides not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings instead of \$12,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000 as proposed by the Senate.  
*Administrative Office of the United States Courts*

Amendment No. 19: Appropriates \$950,000 instead of \$925,000 as proposed by the House and \$975,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

##### *Salaries and expenses*

Amendment No. 20: Appropriates \$98,500,000 instead of \$97,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 21: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22: Provides that not to exceed \$90,000 may be used for representation abroad instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House and \$135,000 as proposed by the Senate.

#### TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT *President's special international program*

Amendment No. 23: Appropriates \$6,410,500 instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,821,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 24: Provides that not to exceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation as proposed by the House instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the Senate.

JOHN J. ROONEY,  
PRINCE H. PRESTON,  
ROBERT L. F. SIKES,  
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FRANK T. BOW,  
CLIFF CLEVENGER,  
JOHN TABER,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

#### BRIDGES ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6306) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing and directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to construct two 4-lane bridges to replace the existing 14th Street or Highway Bridge across the Potomac River, and for other purposes," and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 23, 1958.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### APPLICABILITY OF ANTITRUST LAWS TO ORGANIZED PROFESSIONAL TEAM SPORTS

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 595 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 10378) to limit the applicability of the antitrust laws so as to exempt certain aspects of designated professional team sports, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the



previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 minutes at this time; and at the conclusion of my remarks I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

(Mr. O'NEILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 595 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 10378, a bill to limit the applicability of the antitrust laws to certain designated professional team sports. The resolution provides for an open rule and 2 hours of general debate.

The bill proposes that the antitrust laws be limited in their application to the designated professional team sports of baseball, basketball, ice hockey, and football. It might be noted here that the bill covers only team sports and not individual sports such as boxing. The bill provides that the antitrust laws shall not apply to these four organized professional team sports regarding contracts, agreements, courses of conduct, or other activities among teams, or groups of teams, where it is reasonably necessary to maintain the following:

First, the equalization of competitive playing strength—such as giving the first choice of drafting the players to the weaker teams to prevent the richer teams from buying the better players and making the competition perhaps one-sided;

Second, the right to operate within specified geographic areas—the reason for this being to prevent too many teams from operating in a given area which could cause serious economic damage to the team, or teams, already operating in the particular area;

Third, the preservation of public confidence in the honesty in sports contests; such as the right of a league president or commissioner to discharge players who throw contests, accept bribes, or bet on contests in which they are engaged. Strict enforcement of these are most necessary to maintain public confidence; and

Fourth, the regulation of telecasting and other broadcasting rights. This is believed necessary in order to limit the telecasting and broadcasting of games within a given radius of the site of the game being played so as to prevent possible lowering of the game's gate receipts.

Baseball has been exempted from the antitrust laws since 1890 when the Supreme Court so ruled. The other named sports have been held to be subject to the antitrust laws. This bill would place all four under such laws with the exception of the aforementioned "reasonably necessary" clauses.

Mr. Speaker, as will be noted this is an open rule. I am aware of the fact that a substitute bill be offered, the Walter-Keating-Miller-Harris bill. Coming from the State of Massachusetts, where we have one of the big league clubs, I have been contacted by Mr. Tom Yaw-

key, one of Boston's civic-minded gentleman, owner of the Boston Red Sox, and he has assured me that the substitute should prevail. I have also been contacted by Lou Perrini, owner of the Milwaukee Braves. I have also been contacted by Joe Cronin, business manager of the Boston Red Sox. At noon-time today I had lunch with Carl Sheridan, who is the personal representative of the Milwaukee Braves, and he assures me that it is the unanimous feeling of the big league baseball clubs that they are in agreement and hope that the substitute bill that will be offered will prevail.

I merely say that because I have heard so many people say that, being great lovers of baseball, the American national pastime, they would not want to do anything that would injure the sport of baseball. So, I want to assure them, for as many as three high executives in the league have been in personal contact with me, that they are in complete agreement. Although they have been protected themselves, they believe, in fairness to the other professional sports, that the other professional sports should be protected, too.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 595 so the House may proceed to the consideration of H. R. 10378, for which ample time has been provided.

Mr. MORANO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEILL. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. MORANO. I wish to compliment the gentleman for his statement with respect to the baseball executives. I, too, have been contacted by a baseball executive, George Weiss, of the New York Yankees. He assures me that the substitute bill to be offered by the four colleagues the gentleman has mentioned is the measure that he supports and that it will protect all interested parties sufficiently. And, I go along with that, too. I hope to be able to make a statement on the substitute Walter bill a little later in the day.

Mr. O'NEILL. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I favored the rule granted on H. R. 10378 in committee because unless legislative relief to exempt professional team sports from the Federal antitrust laws is granted, professional football, as we know it today, will disappear. To a great extent, the organized professional sports of hockey and basketball will likewise be injured unless the Congress adopts some type of antitrust exemption. The rule which the committee granted was on H. R. 10378, the bill introduced by Mr. CELLER, chairman of the Judiciary Committee. However, I intend to support substitute identical bills introduced last week, namely H. R. 12990, 12991, 12992, and 12993, introduced by Mr. WALTER, of Pennsylvania, Mr. KEATING, of New York, Mr. MILLER, of New York, and Mr. HARRIS, of Arkansas.

I will briefly sketch the background which has made legislative action necessary and then explain why the solution

proposed by the last four identical bills is preferable to the approach of the bill on which the rule was granted.

In February 1957 the Supreme Court of the United States held that professional football is subject to the antitrust laws. The decision jeopardizes the continued existence of professional football since it casts doubt upon the legality of both the player selection system and the reserve clause.

Some years ago, it became obvious that if professional football was to grow in popularity and prosper, some method would have to be devised to stimulate competition among the teams and to equalize playing strength. The annual player selection system, often referred to as the player draft, and the reserve clause, have equalized the teams so well that now the outcome of any league game is as unpredictable as next month's weather. These and other practices are vital to the survival of professional football. Consequently, if the courts were to hold either of these to be an unreasonable restraint of trade, then organized football, the highly competitive and colorful sport that we know today, would come to an end. It would revert to its former state when four top clubs won most of the games and the public refused to support the poor teams which were unable to acquire good players.

The Celler bill, H. R. 10378, recognizes these problems and it would permit organized professional baseball, football, basketball, and hockey to maintain "reasonably necessary" reserve clauses and player selection systems and to permit agreements among teams as to territorial rights. It would also authorize the commissioners of these organized sports to take such actions as might reasonably be needed to protect the honesty of sports contests. The bill would only strike down those activities which are not "reasonably necessary."

At first reading, I would have been inclined to support that bill, but upon reconsideration I realized that no one can tell us how to apply the test "reasonably necessary."

The Celler bill, H. R. 10378, will require these sports to constantly appear in court to defend and justify their practices. One witness at the extended hearings held before the House Judiciary Subcommittee stated that, in his opinion, it would take 10 years of litigation to judicially test sports' practices. What you and I may think is reasonably necessary might, to a judge or jury, be unreasonable or unnecessary. That means an elastic standard which varies from court to court and jury to jury. It is an illusory protection that this bill would give to professional sports.

It is an invitation to litigation. It means each club will be in court for years while judges and juries, who may be ignorant of sports, determine what practices are reasonable and which are unreasonable.

For that reason, I urge you to adopt the substitute bill which is basically similar but drops the test of "reasonably necessary." It creates certainty, it avoids litigation, and it will clearly protect and permit the continuation of these sports.







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 26, 1958  
For actions of June 25, 1958  
85th-2d, No. 105

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared farm bill. To be debated today. Senate committee ordered reported bill for increased industrial uses of farm products. Senate committee reported measure to extend special milk program for 60 days. House committee ordered reported food stamp bill. Sen. Humphrey spoke against Senate Committee farm bill. Both Houses adopted conference report on State-Justice appropriation bill. Rep. Quie introduced and discussed measure to extend special milk program for 90 days.

## HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee granted an open rule with 5 hours of debate and waiving points of order against H. R. 12954, the omnibus farm bill. Rep. McCormack announced that debate on the bill will begin today, June 26. pp. 11106, D594, 11088
2. FOOD STAMPS. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 13054, to direct the Secretary to establish a food stamp plan. p. D593
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12428, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. p. 11065  
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11645, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed June 20. p. 11063



4. **TRANSPORTATION.** The Rules Committee granted an open rule with 2 hours debate on H. R. 12832, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. pp. 11105, D594  
Rep. Rogers, Fla., urged adoption of a Senate amendment to H. R. 12695, the excise-tax rate extension bill, which would repeal the tax on transportation. p. 11064
5. **SMALL BUSINESS.** The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 3651, to make equity capital and long-term credit more readily available for small-business concerns. p. D593  
Rep. Derounian inserted a constituents's letter commending the work of the Small Business Administration. pp. 11100-01
6. **PROPERTY.** The Government Operations Committee ordered reported H. R. 12165, to extend for 2 years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made on certain real property transferred by RFC to other Government agencies. p. D593
7. **PUBLIC WORKS.** Agreed to the conference report on S. 3910, the rivers and harbors, and flood control authorization bill. The Senate had agreed to the report earlier. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11094-96, 11022-25
8. **RECLAMATION.** The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Considered and began reading for amendment H. R. 594, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado. Thereafter rejected by a vote of 15-5 a motion to recommit the bill to Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation. A point of order was then made and sustained of no quorum and meeting was adjourned." p. D593
9. **BUILDING SPACE.** Agreed to a concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 95, authorizing the correction of an error in the enrollment of S. 2533, to authorize GSA to lease space for Federal agencies for periods not exceeding 10 years. p. 11097
10. **NATURAL RESOURCES.** Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 8054, to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath nontidal navigable waters in Alaska. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11097-11100
11. **WHEAT.** Rep. Mumma inserted a newspaper article, "Wheatgrowers Favor Quotas for 1959 - Lebanon County Farmers, in Light Ballot, Vote No on Controls Issue." p. 11101
12. **WILDLIFE.** Both Houses received from Interior a proposed bill "to revise the Alaska game law and to provide for the protection of marine mammals on and off the coast of Alaska"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. pp. 10996, 11105.
13. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Rep. McCormack announced that after consideration of the farm bill, the omnibus transportation bill, H. R. 12832, will be considered under suspension of the rules. He also announced that H. R. 4504, to improve marketing facilities for perishable commodities, has been taken off the program and will not be considered this week. p. 11088

SENATE

14. INDUSTRIAL USES; COOPERATIVES. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported an original bill providing for increased industrial uses of agricultural commodities, and S. 2444, to authorize producers' cooperative associations to bargain with purchasers singly or in groups for the sale of agricultural commodities. p. D590
15. MILK. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 181, to extend the special milk program for 60 days (S. Rept. 1753). p. 10996
16. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey stated he opposed the farm bill which the Agriculture and Forestry Committee agreed to report, and said that unless the bill is amended to extend greater protection to "the overall needs of agriculture," he would oppose it. Sen. Proxmire said he agreed and urged that the bill be amended on the floor. pp. 11017-18
17. FOREST SERVICE. Sen. Stennis commended Howard Hopkins, Ass't Chief of the Forest Service, for his 35 years of public service, and especially for his work in the area of consolidating the national forests through land purchases and exchange. Sen. Kefauver concurred. pp. 11053-4
18. STATEHOOD. Continued debate on H. R. 7999, to admit Alaska into the Union as a State. pp. 10999-11002, 11013, 11026-9, 11031-7, 11041-6, 11054-62.  
Received petitions from the Alaska American Legion urging Alaska statehood and from the National Student Ass'n favoring statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. p. 10996
19. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. Sen. Humphrey inserted an editorial, "Temporizing with Cruelty," urging the passage of a bill for the humane slaughter of livestock. pp. 11021-2
20. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Hoblitzell urged amendments to the proposed Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act extension to protect various industries in W. Va. p. 10999  
Sen. Aiken discussed relations between the U. S. and Canada, including the problem of foreign trade and Public Law 480 exports. Sens. Mansfield, Wiley, Thye, Ives, Smith (N. J.), and Case (S. D.) commended efforts to maintain good relations with Canada. pp. 11002-7
21. RESEARCH. Sen. Wiley commended the research program of the University of Wisconsin, including studies in agricultural economics. pp. 11007-10
22. RECLAMATION. Sens. Anderson and Barrett discussed the 160-acre limitation on farms in reclamation projects, and agreed that a larger size farm was needed in many instances. They commended the recent supreme court decision upholding the right of the Federal government to distribute water without following State law although the water rights were acquired under State laws. pp. 11012-13
23. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved watershed projects for Antelope Creek, Nebr.; Bear, Fall, and Coon Creeks, Okla.; and Auds Creek, Tex. p. D590



24. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12428, the State-Justice Appropriation bill for 1959, and agreed to the House amendment to an amendment in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11037-41
25. PERSONNEL ETHICS. Sen. Morse criticized comparisons of Congressional campaign contributions with gifts to Government officials and stated that they were made on different bases and with different responsibilities. pp. 11013-15
26. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that the bill for extension of the Small Business Administration would be considered following action on the Alaskan statehood bill, and that if a 30-day extension were required July 1, it might be brought up Mon., June 30. pp. 11011-12

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

27. EMPLOYMENT. Extension of remarks of Sen. Murray stating that "the Eisenhower administration has tried very hard to forget that the Employment Act of 1946 is still the law of the land," and inserting several editorials on this subject. pp. A5770-1
28. FARM PRICES. Sen. Hennings inserted an editorial criticizing certain methods of comparison between consumer and farm prices. p. A5775
29. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. St. George inserted an article, "House Farm Bill Would Set Agriculture Back 25 Years," and stated "it is most unfortunate that in order to get the few good things in the bill we have to swallow a veritable monstrosity." pp. A5778-9
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Knutson endorsing H. R. 12954, the omnibus farm bill, stating that support for this bill is growing and inserting Gov. Freeman's letter to her in support of the proposed bill. p. A5803
30. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Moore opposing the foreign aid bill, stating that these funds are used to "compete against U. S. industries," as in the case of France "using foreign aid funds supplied by the United States to purchase anthracite coal produced by Communist Russia." pp. A5775
31. GRAIN STORAGE. Rep. Breeding inserted an article, "Big Elevator Is Monument to Surplus," featuring a discussion and description of Hutchinson's (Kans.) half-mile, 17-million-bushel grain elevator as a monument to the problems and frustrations and hopes of the wheat country. p. A5783
32. BANKING; LOANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Multer discussing his bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, and the various bank loans which are insured by the Government, including CCC, FHA. pp. A5787-8
33. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hays, Ark., urging enactment of S. 3683, the area redevelopment bill and inserting a table of the areas eligible for Federal assistance under the proposed bill. pp. A5792-5
34. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Proxmire stating that he is "deeply concerned and troubled" by proposed fundamental revisions in the rural electrification program, and inserting a resolution on this subject. pp. A5795-6
35. CORN. Extension of remarks of Rep. Judd inserting a letter setting forth some of the reasons why the U. S. should have a national floral emblem and why that national floral emblem should be the corn tassel. p. A5804



That is the request in this case, that the United States Senate depart from a duty and let Alaska specify one Senator for the short term and one for the long term.

Mr. President, the statement of Senator Hoar is but recognition of what was then and is now an inescapable conclusion; namely that the State legislature has no constitutional authority in relation to this subject; that it has been the uninterrupted usage, since the Government was inaugurated, for the Senate itself to exercise this authority, and that no other authority can properly be considered. Yet, Mr. President, 100 years after this matter has been discussed and has been settled, the proposed State of Alaska, through its proposed Constitution, again wants to renew the discussions and the debates on this subject. It is absolutely clear in my mind that this provision of the proposed constitution for the State of Alaska lacks authority in law and violates the express provisions of the Constitution of the United States. I desire to make the point that there has been either a lack of understanding of the structure of the Senate in the drafting of this provision or, if it was known, then it has been completely ignored.

Mr. President, I have taken the time to go into this subject quite carefully in order that the Senate shall know that there are errors of major importance with the legislation now pending relating to the admission of Alaska to statehood. In my opinion, in view of the errors and inconsistencies which have been made in relation to the classification and tenure of Senators, the probability is there are others. I find nowhere in the reports or the hearings on this matter where these questions I pose have ever been raised or resolved, and I do not believe that the Senate could approve this constitution or the legislation until there has been a great deal more study given to many of its phases. Let me point out again that House Report No. 624 to accompany H. R. 7999, on page 5 thereof, states as follows:

By enactment of H. R. 7999 this Constitution will be accepted, ratified and confirmed by the Congress of the United States.

That is what we are asked to do—to accept, ratify, and confirm a constitution which violates the Constitution of the United States.

I do not believe Senators should vote for the acceptance, ratification or confirmation of a constitution which contains a provision which does violence to such a basic concept of this body as its method of classification for purposes of tenure. So, there can be no doubt as to what the proposed constitution for the new State of Alaska provides in this respect. Let me again set forth that provision.

Section 8 of article XV reads:

The officers to be elected at the first general election shall include 2 Senators and 1 Representative to serve in the Congress of the United States, unless Senators and Representatives have been previously elected and seated. One Senator shall be elected for the long term and one Senator for the short term, each term to expire on the third day of January in an odd-numbered year to be

determined by authority of the United States. The term of the Representative shall expire on the third day of January in the odd-numbered year immediately following his assuming office. If the first Representative is elected in an even-numbered year to take office in that year, a Representative shall be elected at the same time to fill the full term commencing on the third day of January of the following year, and the same person may be elected for both terms.

The proposal which this body, in its approval of H. R. 7999, would be ratifying, accepting, and confirming is, on its face, completely inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, which requires that Senators be chosen for a term of 6 years and which further requires that the Senate divide itself into 3 classes. What is proposed in the case of Alaska has never been done in the history of the United States, and should not be done now.

Mr. President, on this ground, and on the ground that we would be denying full sovereignty and equality to a State, something which we have no authority to do, I think the point of order I shall raise at the proper time should be sustained.

I certainly think that before final action is taken on the bill, and the constitution of Alaska ratified, the matter should go to the Committee on the Judiciary for study. In the bill it is proposed even to set up a Federal court system. If the bill were enacted, we should be tampering with the immigration laws, which are exclusively matters for the Committee on the Judiciary. We should be setting the boundaries of a State, when the Reorganization Act gives to the Committee on the Judiciary the exclusive jurisdiction over setting the boundaries of States and Territories.

For these reasons, and for others which I shall outline later, I am opposed to the bill. I think the point of order should be sustained; and, if not sustained, that the bill should be defeated.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959—CONFERENCE REPORT

During the delivery of Mr. EASTLAND's speech,

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Arizona with the same understanding as when I have previously yielded to other Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and

related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 24, 1958, pp. 10928-10929, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to make some brief comments on the bill as agreed to by the conferees.

The total sum appropriated is \$577,904,113. This amount is \$11,380,898 under the total budget estimates, \$7,181,500 over the House bill, \$10,813,000 below the Senate recommendation, and \$3,494,243 more than the 1958 total appropriations.

To mention the action taken on some of the major items, \$101,750,000 was agreed to for salaries and expenses of the State Department and the Foreign Service. This figure is \$3,286,500 more than this year's allowance, and we trust that it will be sufficient to provide a well balanced program for the various activities paid for from this appropriation, including the expansion of services in needed critical areas of the world.

Twenty-two million eight hundred thousand dollars was allowed for the exchange program. This is an increase of \$2 million over the House allowance, and \$8 million under the Senate proposal. This added sum has been earmarked for expansion of the Latin American exchange program. The conferees stipulated in their report that not less than \$4,623,775 of the total appropriation shall be spent in the Latin American area in fiscal 1959.

For salaries and expenses of the United States Information Agency the conferees agreed to the figure of \$98,500,000, or an increase of \$1,500,000 above the House allowance and a decrease of \$1,500,000 below the Senate recommendation. This should enable the Agency to expand certain of its missions and mediums programs in areas where they are most critical, as the sum recommended is \$3,400,000 above the current year's appropriation.

For the President's special international program a total of \$6,410,500 was agreed to. This sum is a split between the amount recommended by the House and proposed by the Senate. As Members know, this appropriation is to provide funds for the cultural and sports presentations under the Department of State and for the trade fair program operated by the Department of Commerce.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a summary statement of the bill.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:



## Summary of bill

Appropriation	Appropriations (adjusted), 1958	Estimates, 1959	House bill, 1959	Senate recom- mendations, 1959	Conference action
State.....	\$203,277,306	\$199,990,151	\$192,859,353	\$205,955,853	\$197,103,353
Justice.....	227,205,000	230,190,000	229,410,000	230,317,000	230,317,000
The Judiciary.....	39,571,050	41,472,860	40,703,260	40,873,260	40,823,260
United States Information Agency.....	96,200,000	110,032,000	101,750,000	104,750,000	103,250,000
Funds appropriated to the President.....	15,145,000	7,600,000	6,000,000	6,821,000	6,410,500
Total.....	581,398,356	589,285,011	570,722,613	588,717,113	577,904,113

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recom- mended by Senate	
Administration of foreign affairs:					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$98,463,500	\$105,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$102,000,000	\$101,750,000
Representation allowances.....	600,000	1,000,000	650,000	1,000,000	750,000
Acquisition of buildings abroad.....	18,500,000	18,500,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Payment to Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	1,667,000	2,025,000	2,025,000	2,025,000	2,025,000
Extension and remodeling, State Department Building.....	2,500,000				
Total, administration of foreign affairs.....	122,730,500	127,525,000	121,675,000	124,025,000	123,525,000
International organizations and conferences:					
Contributions to international organizations.....	45,589,806	41,889,151	41,827,453	41,827,453	41,827,453
Missions to international organizations.....	1,357,500	1,700,000	1,646,000	1,692,500	1,690,000
International contingencies.....	1,750,000	2,400,000	1,500,000	1,950,000	1,600,000
11th World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization.....	332,500				
Total, international organizations and conferences.....	49,029,806	45,989,151	44,973,453	45,469,953	45,117,453
International commissions:					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses.....	505,000	505,000	505,000	505,000	505,000
Operation and maintenance.....	1,533,000	1,570,000	1,570,000	1,570,000	1,570,000
Construction.....	300,000	1,000,000	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
American sections, international commissions.....	330,000	325,000	325,000	325,000	325,000
Passamaquoddy tidal power survey.....	1,344,000	616,000	616,000	616,000	616,000
International fisheries commissions.....	1,680,000	1,660,000	1,644,900	1,644,900	1,644,900
Total, international commissions.....	5,692,000	5,676,000	5,410,900	5,660,900	5,660,000
Educational exchange:					
International educational exchange activities.....	20,800,000	20,800,000	20,800,000	30,800,000	22,800,000
Educational, scientific, and cultural activities.....	3,525,000				
Total, educational exchange.....	24,325,000	20,800,000	20,800,000	30,800,000	22,800,000
Rama Road; Rama Road.....	1,500,000				
Total, Department of State.....	203,277,306	199,990,151	192,859,353	205,955,853	197,103,353

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:					
General administration, salaries and expenses.....	\$3,250,000	\$3,200,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000	\$3,250,000
General legal activities, salaries and expenses.....	10,800,000	11,350,000	11,200,000	11,200,000	11,200,000
Antitrust Division, salaries and expenses.....	3,785,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
United States attorneys and marshals, salaries and expenses.....	20,150,000	20,430,000	20,350,000	20,350,000	20,350,000
Special temporary attorneys and assistants.....	150,000				
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, salaries and expenses.....	220,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	40,155,000	40,790,000	40,510,000	40,510,000	40,510,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation: Salaries and expenses.....	101,450,000	102,500,000	102,500,000	102,500,000	102,500,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service: Salaries and expenses.....	49,600,000	49,600,000	49,500,000	49,500,000	49,500,000
Federal Prison System:					
Bureau of Prisons, salaries and expenses.....	32,200,000	33,000,000	32,800,000	33,707,000	33,707,000
Buildings and facilities.....	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Support of United States prisoners.....	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
Total, Federal Prison System.....	36,000,000	37,300,000	36,900,000	37,807,000	37,807,000
Office of Alien Property: Salaries and expenses.....	(2,935,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Total, Department of Justice.....	227,205,000	230,190,000	229,410,000	230,317,000	230,317,000

## TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of the United States:					
Salaries.....	\$1,238,000	\$1,249,000	\$1,249,000	\$1,249,000	\$1,249,000
Printing and binding, Supreme Court reports.....	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	62,500	74,500	74,500	74,500	74,500
Care of the building and grounds.....	218,200	317,000	284,000	284,000	284,000
Automobile for the Chief Justice.....	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835	5,835
Total, Supreme Court.....	1,614,535	1,736,335	1,703,335	1,703,335	1,703,335
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals: Salaries and expenses.....	307,000	308,450	308,450	308,450	308,450
Customs Court: Salaries and expenses.....	677,010	699,620	699,620	699,620	699,620
Court of Claims:					
Salaries and expenses.....	810,855	812,655	812,655	812,655	812,655
Repairs and improvements.....	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Total, Court of Claims.....	819,855	821,655	821,655	821,655	821,655



## Summary of bill—Continued

## TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY—Continued

Agency and item	Appropriations, 1958	Estimates, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recom- mended by Senate	
Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:					
Salaries of judges.....	\$9,075,000	\$9,358,500	\$9,358,500	\$9,358,500	\$9,358,500
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	18,473,200	19,291,000	19,011,700	19,011,700	19,011,700
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	4,925,000	5,058,000	4,925,000	4,995,000	4,995,000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	2,839,000	3,098,300	2,950,000	3,000,000	2,975,000
Administrative Office, salaries and expenses.....	840,450	1,101,000	925,000	975,000	950,000
Referees, special account:					
Salaries.....	(1,755,000)	(2,034,700)	(2,006,500)	(2,006,500)	(2,006,500)
Expenses.....	(2,345,700)	(2,635,800)	(2,625,550)	(2,625,550)	(2,625,550)
Total, other courts and services.....	36,152,650	37,906,800	37,170,200	37,340,200	37,290,200
Total, the judiciary.....	39,571,050	41,472,860	40,703,260	40,873,260	40,823,260

## TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses.....	\$95,100,000	\$105,000,000	\$97,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$98,500,000
Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	1,100,000	5,032,000	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000
Total, United States Information Agency.....	96,200,000	110,032,000	101,750,000	104,750,000	103,250,000

## TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

President's special international program.....	\$15,145,000	\$7,600,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,821,000	\$6,410,500
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## TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

Corporation	Authorization, 1958	Estimate, 1959	Recommended in House bill for 1959	Amount recommended by Senate	
Department of Justice: Federal Prison Industries, Inc.....	(\$1,000,000)	(\$1,067,000)	(\$1,067,000)	(\$1,067,000)	(\$1,067,000)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I note that the conferees on House bill 12428 agreed to accept a proviso inserted by the Senate, to the effect that Senate members of delegations to annual conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union are to be selected by the Presiding Officer of the Senate. I am delighted that the conferees accepted this provision.

I wonder if the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee would agree with me that to enable Senate members of the delegation to discharge fully their responsibilities to the Senate and to the American people, they might wish this year to utilize the offices of the Secretary of the Senate and the secretary to the minority for administrative purposes, in connection with Senate participation in the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

I wonder also if the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations would agree with me that our participation in the Inter-Parliamentary Union conferences has become so important that Senate delegates should make use of the professional staff members of appropriate Senate committees for assistance in connection with foreign policy discussions at those conferences.

Mr. HAYDEN. To me it seems perfectly practicable, and a sound way to proceed, to utilize the offices of the Secretary of the Senate and the secretary to the minority in connection with the conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

So far as using the staff members of Senate committees is concerned, that,

too, is entirely practicable. It is only good business to handle the situation in that way. I entirely approve of it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator. I think this legislative history should be made, and that it should prove its worth in the years to come.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Can the Senator explain to us why the Senate receded in connection with the \$8 million for international educational exchange?

Mr. HAYDEN. On that item we could not obtain any other kind of agreement with the House conferees.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the Senator also be kind enough to tell me whether the House Members assigned any reason for wishing to reduce the sum?

Mr. HAYDEN. They insisted that they had allowed \$20.8 million, the full amount requested by the Budget Bureau for this year. We pointed out that last year the Bureau of the Budget asked for \$30 million for this purpose. This year the total approved by the conference action is \$22,800,000. In other words, we persuaded the House to increase by \$2,800,000 the amount it had approved. That was the compromise which was made.

Mr. JAVITS. Without intending any criticism whatever, I consider such a policy to be very shortsighted. I know of nothing which contributes more greatly to an orientation of leadership in the world, in terms of the objectives of the United States in the free world, than the educational exchange program.

I am very glad the Senator has pinpointed—as he always does so accu-

rately—where our problem lies. I gather that it lies with the Budget Bureau. I shall do my utmost, as one Senator, to bring the Bureau of the Budget around to a much more ample outlook on this subject. This kind of neglect embarrasses us very much in connection with many of the things we wish to do in the field of foreign policy.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. Can the Senator advise me what the conferees did with respect to the representation allowance for State Department employees?

Mr. HAYDEN. The conferees allowed \$750,000.

Mr. CLARK. It is my recollection that the amount in the Senate version of the bill was \$1 million.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; that is correct. We had to split the difference, so to speak.

Mr. CLARK. I understand that the House recommended \$600,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. It recommended \$650,000.

Mr. CLARK. I am aware of the difficulties which the distinguished Senator from Arizona and his colleagues encounter every year with regard to that item. However, I am not in the slightest degree critical when I point out that the amount requested by the Secretary of State, namely, \$1 million, was, in my judgment, inadequate. The amount granted by the Senate was as much as the Secretary of State requested, which was about all the Senate could do. I express my keen disappointment that our friends in the other body do not yet seem to appreciate the serious disadvantages under which



they place our representatives abroad when they take the point of view which they take with respect to representation allowances.

I congratulate the Senator from Arizona on at least having succeeded in raising the amount a little. I hope that next year the State Department will come forward with an initial request which will be more realistic, and that sooner or later we can eliminate this lag in our foreign policy.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I should like to have the RECORD show that I did not fully approve the conference report. The chairman will recall that when the question was reached, I would not agree to the amount insisted upon by the House conferees for the educational exchange program, which was \$2 million instead of \$10 million. In practically every other case of a difference in the various items the House conferees agreed to split the difference. In this case, however, they would agree to allow only \$2 million as against the \$10 million allowed by the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. I take it the Senator has no objection to the remainder of the conference report, but he does object to this particular item.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I strenuously object to the exchange-program item. I have some comments with respect to 1 or 2 other items. I think the Senate is entitled to more consideration.

Mr. HAYDEN. If I accurately recollect what the Senator had to say during the conference, he made that perfectly clear.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I want the RECORD to show also, with respect to the question of the budget request, that, as the Senator from Arizona has said, last year the budget allowed \$30 million for this program. The House of Representatives reduced the amount to \$17,500,000. The Senate allowed the full \$30 million, and in conference we got \$20,800,000.

This year, when I took the question up with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, he said, "We are operating under ceilings. Since you were able to get only \$20,800,000 last year, we cannot afford to recommend the difference between that and \$30 million. We have no reason to believe that you can persuade the House to allow you any more." In fact, there was reason to believe that that was not possible, because of the attitude of the House in the past. Because of a position of expediency, we could not obtain an allowance of more than \$20,800,000. When the House insists that it cannot make an allowance which is above the budget figure, I think that is an argument without real substance.

Only last week, in the case of military appropriations, the House allowed more than \$200 million above the budget.

This morning's press carried an item to the effect that the construction account for the AEC was doubled. An additional \$186 million was allowed.

It is nonsense to say that the House is held down by a budget ceiling, especially in view of the fact that more was

allowed for this purpose in last year's budget.

I think it is an extremely wasteful and extravagant way to proceed, for the House to insist upon spending money to meet a situation which does not exist in the international field.

The evidence before the Foreign Relations Committee has been very clear, and anyone who reads the newspapers can see, that the threat today is not primarily from military attack, but from infiltration and subversion of the Middle East, Latin America, and southeast Asia. It is extremely extravagant and wasteful of the public funds to appropriate money to meet an emergency which is not urgent.

Diverting the money of the public to the military and the AEC, under present conditions in the world, in my opinion is very wasteful, and shows very poor understanding of world conditions. However, I wish to compliment the chairman of the committee. I hope he does not take what I say as criticism of him. He has done everything he could to maintain the appropriations for the State Department, and especially for the exchange program.

I wish to remind the Senate and the people of the country that our State Department is our first line of defense in the nonmilitary field. The officials of the State Department are the ones who, if it is possible to avoid war, must bear the burden of doing that. It is their task. Yet the House quibbles over \$100,000 in appropriations for representation expenses. To me it is absolutely fantastic that they would be so adamant in their position. The Senate conferees offered to compromise the figure at \$850,000, which would have more nearly split the difference between the two Houses. No; they would not do that. They would agree to appropriate only \$750,000. That is certainly a very shortsighted attitude to take. The total appropriation is approximately the amount by which the budget for military items was increased. Nevertheless, the House Members quarrel over a small item of \$100,000. It is small in proportion to the entire amount involved.

I believe that if we do not exercise greater discrimination, evince a better sense of perspective, and have a better idea of how to appropriate our means than is indicated by action on this bill, we do not deserve to prosper; and we are not prospering, as evidenced by the recent outbreaks in Latin America and in the Middle East. It is disastrous to be so parsimonious with the State Department on such a small item and at the same time to be so lavish with the military. I do not believe it is wise at all. In fact, it is disastrous. It could very well lead to a sense of defeatism on the part of officers of the State Department who represent us all over the world. I do not approve of the overall lack of perspective shown by the House on nonmilitary items.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with what the Senator from Arkansas has said. I feel exactly as he does with respect to the action the other body took in forcing down the

appropriation for the State Department. It is one of the most important fields of our national security. It is about time we realized it.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with what the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Pennsylvania have said. What they have stated is absolutely true. The reason for my rising—and I believe this is also true of the Senator from Pennsylvania and I hope other Senators will do the same—is that it will help back up the Senator from Arkansas, who would like to have the country speak on this subject. The country will speak only if we give some leadership and tongue to the inarticulate feeling of many millions of people in the United States. I am grateful to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I wish to comment on what the Senator from New York said earlier about pinpointing the matter. It is true that a part of the trouble lies with the Bureau of the Budget. However, we can well see what occurs in the House. As a matter of fact, I believe the Bureau of the Budget was much more sympathetic this year than it was last year. However, if we read the hearings before the House committee, we can readily realize the attitude of many of the Members of the House with respect to the State Department. That attitude is inexcusable, in my opinion. It is an attitude which criticizes, for example, the teaching of French in an institution which the State Department has established in a building which we already own in southern France.

The attitude of the Members of the House is expressed in the ridicule which they heap upon those who are trying to improve the quality of our Foreign Service. One can read it in the House hearings. We can read in the hearings how the representatives of the State Department are ridiculed. They are called people in the striped pants and—

Mr. JAVITS. Striped pants, and cookie pushers.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Striped pants, and cookie pushers, and such criticism. I do not say that all the people in the State Department are perfect. However, they are criticized when they are trying to improve their service. When we consider the overall appropriations which have been made for the other activities, such as those of the Atomic Energy Commission and the military, the appropriation for the State Department is all out of proportion. The Atomic Energy Commission has its appropriation increased in an amount, for construction alone, which is almost as large as the whole appropriation for the State Department. There is no sense of proportion used at all. If we were going broke and were not appropriating money for any activity, I would not mind, but here we are throwing money around for all sorts of activities which are not so important as those of the State Department. It is a disastrous policy to follow.

Mr. JAVITS. I have served in the House, and I believe there is a misconception of the American people's ideas



about the State Department and those who work for it. It may have been true in another day, when most of the American people thought that jobs with the State Department were lush jobs for socially well-placed individuals. Today they realize it is a question of survival, and a question of life or death; and perish the day when we have to require military expenditures instead of appropriations for activities of the State Department in our effort to maintain peace in the world.

I would also ask the Senator from Arkansas, who is a student of our foreign relations and stands high in the Committee on Foreign Relations, to keep up his fight. I hope very much that more of our colleagues will join him. After all, it is the people who will ultimately decide, and they can do a great deal more with the other body than many of us can.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 12428, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.

June 25, 1958.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 12, and 16 to the bill (H. R. 12428) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes," and concur therein; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$650,000" named in said amendment, insert: "\$300,000."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate amendment No. 21.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

#### GRAY REEF DAM AND RESERVOIR

During the delivery of Mr. EASTLAND's speech,

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Mississippi yield?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming, on the same conditions under which I have heretofore yielded, so that he may call up a noncontroversial bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to Calendar No. 1783, Senate bill 4002.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 4002) to authorize the Gray Reef Dam

and Reservoir as part of the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin project.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the bill was introduced by my colleague, the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT], and myself, for the purpose of authorizing a modification of the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin project.

The purpose of the bill is to enable the Bureau of Reclamation to construct Gray Reef Dam at an estimated cost of not to exceed \$700,000.

This is a noncontroversial bill. It was unanimously approved by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and was reported to the Senate.

I have cleared this matter with the leadership on the Democratic side, and I understand that my colleague has cleared it with the leadership on the Republican side.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. President, if my colleague will yield to me, let me say that I have cleared the bill with the leadership on this side of the aisle.

Furthermore, I may say that the bill is extremely important from an emergency standpoint, because the Bureau of Reclamation is very anxious to construct the afterbay, which is the Gray Reef Dam, at the same time that it completes construction of the Fremont Canyon powerplant.

So it is very important that this authorization be made, so the funds will be available for construction this year.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. This project is for the stabilization of the flow of the river, and it serves all the end uses of the flow of the stream.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CARROLL in the chair). Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 4002) to authorize the Gray Reef Dam and Reservoir as a part of the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin project, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment, at the end of the bill, following the word "act", to strike out the period and insert a colon and the following:

*Provided*, That no construction shall proceed until a feasibility report has been submitted and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 4002) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Glendo unit of the Missouri River Basin project, as authorized by the joint resolution of July 16, 1954 (68 Stat. 486), is modified to provide for the construction and operation of the small reregulating Gray Reef Dam and Reservoir on the North Platte River downstream from Alcova Dam at an estimated cost of \$700,000.

SEC. 2. There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no construction shall proceed until a feasibility report has been sub-

mitted and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these proceedings be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Mississippi.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 3910), authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 8054) to provide for the leasing of oil and gas deposits in lands beneath inland navigable waters in the Territory of Alaska.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12088) extending the time in which the Boston National Historic Sites Commission shall complete its work.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions of the Senate:

S. Con. Res. 80. Concurrent resolution accepting the statue of Charles Marion Russell, presented by the State of Montana, to be placed in Statuary Hall;

S. Con. Res. 81. Concurrent resolution to place temporarily in the rotunda of the Capitol a statue of Charles Marion Russell, and to hold ceremonies on said occasion; and

S. Con. Res. 95. Concurrent resolution authorizing the correction of an error in the enrollment of S. 2533, amending the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, etc.

#### ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 10 A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### STATEHOOD FOR ALASKA

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7999) to provide for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, the compelling reason for the admission of Alaska to statehood is that it affords the United States a perfect opportunity to demonstrate that we practice what we preach.

For decades we have preached democracy to the rest of the world. Yet we have denied full self-government to our vast outpost in the North, despite many



assurances that such would not continue to be the case. I believe it was Ralph Waldo Emerson who said:

What you are stands over you the while, and thunders so that I cannot hear what you say to the contrary.

The Voice of America may talk of democracy, but its message will ring hollowly through the rest of the Free World if America fails to practice democracy. In the crucible of world opinion, we shall be tested by deeds and not words. Statehood for Alaska will be a tangible deed. In this way we can give vitality, meaning, and truth to our words about freedom.

We could debate for many weeks whether Alaska has the population, resources, and economic strength to justify statehood. This is a debatable topic. From long experience in Alaska personally—both as a civilian and in Army uniform—I believe Alaska qualifies for statehood in these essentials. Yet I am willing to concede that another side can be ventured with respect to such measurements.

But, when self-government is the issue, I refuse to admit two sides or two arguments. Either we practice democracy or we deny it. Alaska has been an American possession since 1867, when we acquired it from Czar Alexander II of Imperial Russia. That is nearly a century. Yet no resident of Alaska ever has cast a ballot for President of the United States, for an elected Governor, for a local legislator qualified to enact sovereign laws, or for a person accredited to answer rollcalls conducted by the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

#### PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY

What does this incontrovertible fact do to our preachments over the Voice of America about democracy? Does it make them valid to our friends in the rest of the Free World or does it repudiate and ridicule them? Answer this question for yourselves.

I can remember being bivouacked on the great river of the North, the majestic Yukon, in the neighboring Yukon Territory of Canada. My companion was a valiant and famous officer in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the late Col. Denny La Nauze.

He was a man of wisdom, education, and a sense of humor. He and I were warm friends.

"Dick," said he to me, "you Americans are great chaps but you often give me a merry chuckle. You lecture to us of the British Empire about self-government and about freeing our colonies and about self-determination of peoples. Your lectures are very inspiring. Yet your 200,000 folks in Alaska don't have self-government. By contrast, our 15,000 or 20,000 folks in the Yukon have full voting representation in our Parliament at Ottawa and thus participate totally in the selection of a Prime Minister and his governing cabinet. What do you have to say about that?"

I looked at my friend in the Royal Mounted, with the last rays of the Arctic sunlight glistening on the brass buttons and badges of his spectacular uniform; and—although my acquaintances may

find this difficult to believe—I had very little to say in rebuttal or reply. After all, what could I say?

#### A CONTRACT WITH CANADA

Canada, which is part of the British Empire, gives full participation in its Dominion Government to the people of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, who are Alaska's neighbors along the roof of the hemisphere. But we have accorded no comparable privilege to Alaska, so far as our own Federal Government is concerned. What do we have to say for ourselves, in the face of world opinion, when we boast of our vaunted democracy? If Alaska is denied statehood on the rollcall soon to occur in this Senate chamber, what will the next broadcast on the Voice of America report in extenuation? Will any alibi be believed? Could our finest fiction writers frame a defense which would be given credence?

As we sit here today, Mr. President, the Northwest Territories are represented in the Canadian Parliament by Hon. M. A. Hardie, of the Liberal Party. The Yukon Territory is represented in the Canadian Parliament by Hon. Erik Neilsen of the Conservative Party. Mr. Neilsen comes from frontier Whitehorse, where I once served in the American Army during construction of the great Alcan Highway. It lies at the headwaters of the Yukon River. Mr. Hardie comes from the remote gold-mining community of Yellowknife, on Great Slave Lake.

The Yukon Territory has 12,190 inhabitants and the Northwest Territories have 19,313 inhabitants, according to the latest Canadian census. Both Mr. Hardie and Mr. Neilsen are full voting members of the Canadian Parliament. They have all the privileges, power, and authority of members from the great cities of Canada, such as Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver.

But Delegate E. L. "BOB" BARTLETT, who represents the 200,000 residents of the Territory of Alaska, has no vote in our House of Representatives. He cannot vote in committee; he cannot vote on the floor.

What does this do to our professions of democracy? Some 31,000 people in the Canadian north country have two full voting members of Parliament in Canada's Parliament, at Ottawa. But some 200,000 people in the American north country—the neighbors, if you please, of these Canadians—have no voting member at all in either the Senate or the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C. This condition exists in our practice of democracy, although the British Empire often gets scolded by us for not being sufficiently generous in granting self-government and self-determination.

It was Emerson who said:

What you are stands over you the while, and thunders so that I cannot hear what you say to the contrary.

#### ALASKA, AND SOVIET DENIAL OF FREEDOM

Furthermore, Mr. President, Alaska is our nearest terrain to the tyranny which imperils the free world. The latter is, of course, the Soviet Union. On a clear day at Bering Strait, the shores of Si-

beria loom menacingly across the water. Would it not be doubly dramatic, as a blow for democracy, to grant, at last, full membership in the Union to the land under the American flag which lies in closest proximity to the country where the right of the individual to free choice in government has hardly ever been known, namely, Russia?

Article III of the treaty by which Alaska was ceded to the United States for \$7,200,000 contains this provision:

The inhabitants of the ceded Territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within 3 years; but if they should prefer to remain in the ceded Territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized native tribes, shall be admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may, from time to time, adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country.

Let me repeat that promise, "to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States."

Yet, Mr. President, no Alaskan resident has ever voted for President of the United States or for any other fully sovereign public official. Has the promise been kept? Alas, it has been sun-dered.

I have talked before on statehood for Alaska, and that is why my remarks today are to be comparatively brief. I would not want to conclude them, however, without paying tribute to the diligence and statesmanship of the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], who, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, has been so cooperative and helpful in bringing this issue to the Senate floor. If we add a 49th star to our flag this week, Senator JAMES E. MURRAY well can claim that this is a permanent and enduring monument to his distinguished career in the United States Senate. He and the junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the chairman of our Territories Subcommittee, are thoroughly deserving of credit and praise for the advanced stage of the statehood effort.

Mr. President, I also wish to express my great admiration for the work done by the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH]. Both during much of the debate today in the Senate on the Alaskan statehood bill, and also during much of the debate on previous days, the junior Senator from Idaho has been the acting majority leader. I think that honor is fully deserved by him, because his speech of some weeks ago on the statehood issue was, without exception, so far as I am concerned, the most thorough, exhaustive, and effective presentation I have ever heard of the case to bring Alaska into the Union.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. NEUBERGER. I am happy to yield.



as an official holiday in the United States Postal Service. And under various State laws, a Memorial Day holiday is officially recognized on May 30 for banking institutions and State employees.

Now it seems to me it is time for us to have one official combination Memorial and Mother's Day in a single legal designation and a congressional enactment to that end. Mother's Day is quite often a memorial in itself because many of our mothers are deceased.

Many people drive hundreds of miles to be with their mothers or at their mothers' graves on the second Sunday in May. Many of the same people may then drive the same distances again for the present unofficial Memorial Day of May 30. But if a combined Memorial and Mother's Day were designated by Congress, then one homecoming trip would serve for both occasions.

Such a designation, made in a way that would retain the present postal or other holiday and would give country-wide recognition to a Memorial and Mother's Day weekend for every State in the Union is contained in my bill just introduced, House Joint Resolution 631. I hope you will give serious and favorable consideration to this proposal that I think is one of beneficial constructiveness for all the people in every State of this great country.

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 12428) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 24, 1958.)

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, this conference report carries the amount \$577,904,113 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies for the coming 1959 fiscal year which begins next week. The amounts agreed upon by the conferees on the part of the House and Senate are as follows: Department of State, \$197,103,353; Department of Justice, \$230,317,000; The Judiciary, \$40,823,260; the United States Information Agency, \$103,250,000 and the President's Special International Program under funds appropriated to the President, \$6,410,500. The total of \$577,904,113 provided for

these agencies represents an increase of \$7,181,500 above the amount of the bill as passed by the House, but is \$10,813,000 lower than the amount of the bill as it passed the other body. The final amount agreed upon by the conferees is \$11,380,898 below the amount of the budget estimates, and \$3,494,243 below the amount of the present fiscal year appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, there are but 4 amendments reported in disagreement and these 4 amendments are merely technical in nature. The amendments reported in disagreement are numbers 6, 12, 16, and 21, and as to the first 3 I shall move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendments and concur therein, and as to the fourth amendment, No. 21, I shall move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 21 and concur therein with an amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 6, line 10, after the figure insert the following: *Provided*, That, hereafter, Senate delegates to Conferences of the Interparliamentary Union shall be designated by the Presiding Officer of the Senate.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: Page 18, line 22, after "ammunition" insert the following: "attendance at firearms matches."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 16: Page 28, line 1, after the figure insert the following: "Provided, That \$70,000 of the foregoing amount shall be immediately available."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 32, line 19, after "United States" insert the following: "and of which sum not less than \$650,000 shall be available by contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licenses for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROONEY moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$650,000" named in said amendment, insert "\$300,000."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE OF ESCORT

The SPEAKER. We are going to have a session shortly for our distinguished visitor, and the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort our guest into the Chamber the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MORGAN], and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHIFFERFIELD].

The House will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

#### RECESS

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.), the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

#### VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCE SARDAR MOHAMMAD DAUD, PRIME MINISTER OF AFGHANISTAN

During the recess the following occurred:

The Doorkeeper (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) announced His Royal Highness, Prince Sardar Mohammad Daud, Prime Minister of Afghanistan.

The Prime Minister of Afghanistan, escorted by the committee of Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the House of Representatives, it gives me great pleasure, and I deem it a high privilege, to have the honor of presenting to you the representative of a great and a friendly people, the Prime Minister of Afghanistan. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The PRIME MINISTER. Mr. Speaker and honorable Members of the House, it is a great pleasure and privilege for me to have the opportunity of finding myself among the Representatives of the great American people in this august gathering.

I wish to have your permission to first of all take this opportunity to convey the friendly feelings and the cordial aspira-



tions cherished by the people of Afghanistan for the people of the United States of America to you, and through you to the people of the United States. [Applause.]

These sentiments are cherished by the Afghan people as a direct outgrowth of their full acquaintance and true knowledge of the principles which make the United States of America; principles which are the true reflection of the spirit of the American people, as love of freedom and independence is the most sacred tradition by which our understanding of the American people is guided. These principles have been a part of the Afghan traditional beliefs throughout the course of thousands of years of our history, and are considered by the people of Afghanistan to be a common tradition shared by all those peoples and nations who have chosen to respect them as their way of life. To us the defence of this principle is foremost in its significance and our esteem for it is above everything. [Applause.]

Our history is witness to the fact that we have tolerated many sufferings for the preservation of our independence and freedom. At no time have we allowed any influence to damage our national prestige or hurt our national pride. We are determined to live in this way; we cannot think of any materialistic factor that would persuade us to accept the slightest change in the course of our national determination for the preservation of our independence and of our freedom. [Applause.]

The Representatives of the people of the United States are representatives of these principles to the outside world. The mutual respect and confidence on which is based the ever-increasing friendly relations between Afghanistan and the United States is a direct consequence of our firm convictions in the attainment and preservation of a life of decency secured by the independence and free determination of man everywhere, in an atmosphere of friendship and peace among all peoples and nations.

Since their establishment, our bonds of friendship have remained firm, and subsequently we have continued to strengthen them further. It is indeed a pleasure, on this occasion, to state once again the sincere desire of the Afghan people for strengthening and expanding these good relations with the people of the United States of America. [Applause.] I hope that my visit to this country, on the cordial invitation of President Eisenhower, will serve the purpose of fulfillment of this desire. [Applause.]

Afghanistan is a small country, but our difficulties and problems are not small. While this is the concern of the Afghan people through all circumstances and situations in which mankind does not feel secure from calamities and sufferings, and in the face of all events anywhere, we have shared and we do share the concern of our fellow men.

The greatest question which concerns all nations of the world today, big and small alike, is that of peace and security. For us this anxiety is naturally of particular significance, since we have

just found an opportunity to reconstruct our ruins caused by the unpleasant events of the period of aggression which had threatened the independence and freedom of the Asian people, and to do this with our simple and meager facilities, so that we may live once again in better conditions.

By expression of this concern, I am conveying a message from the Afghan people to the Representatives of the people of the United States, which I consider a great honor; that is, the message of peace and friendship among peoples and nations, and friendship between Afghanistan and the people of the United States.

May I wish once again to express my sincere aspirations which represent the heartfelt sentiments of the Afghan people for the happiness and prosperity of the people of the United States and for world peace and prosperity. [Applause, the Members rising.]

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.

#### PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS DURING RECESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess may be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### INCORPORATION OF VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 598 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11077) to incorporate the veterans of World War I of the United States of America. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the usual 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN], and pending that I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 598 makes in order the consideration of H. R. 11077, a bill to incorporate the Veterans of World War I of the United States of America. The resolution provides for an open rule and 1 hour of general debate.

At the present time there are approximately 80,000 members of the organization which is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio. There are over 1,000 local chapters in 47 States. Under the proposed Federal charter the organization shall be a body corporate of the District of Columbia and, upon complying with the laws of the State of Ohio, shall acquire the assets of the Ohio corporation.

According to the terms of the proposed charter, the membership in any class of the organization shall be predicated upon honorable service in World War I between April 16, 1917, and November 11, 1918.

The bill outlines the objects and purposes of the corporation and its powers. It also provides that an audit of its financial activities shall be made and a report submitted annually to Congress, together with an activities report.

There is no federally chartered organization exclusively devoted to the men who served in World War I and the members of the present organization feel that a Federal charter will enable them to more effectively preserve their identity as a group if they operate under a Federal charter.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no organized opposition to the granting of this Federal charter by the Congress. None of the other national veterans' organizations have expressed any opposition thereto. It must, therefore, be assumed that they either have no objection or that they welcome this new opportunity for the Veterans of World War I to band themselves into a closer fraternity which would result from the granting of this charter. Certainly, it has many potentialities for the benefit of the veterans of that war.

Mr. Speaker, as a charter member of the Coast Barracks No. 709 Chapter which embraces the World War I veterans in that vicinity, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 598 which I have had the privilege of reporting from the Committee on Rules and bringing to the floor of the House.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, being a veteran of World War I myself, naturally I am much in favor of this charter. I say that with the realization that there are approximately 500 veterans' organizations listed in the United States. When we speak of the 500 we are speaking of course, about the Congressional Medal of Honor Winners, the Winners of the Purple Heart, the Veterans of Bataan, the Ladies' Auxiliaries, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, the Amvets, and so forth; but of these 500 veterans organizations, there are only a few that have charters.







Public Law 85-474  
85th Congress, H. R. 12428  
June 30, 1958

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, namely:

Departments of  
State and  
Justice, the  
Judiciary, and  
Related Agencies  
Appropriation  
Act, 1959.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State, not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses necessary to meet the responsibilities and obligations of the United States in Germany (including those arising under the supreme authority assumed by the United States on June 5, 1945, and under contractual arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany); salary of the United States member of the Board for the validation of German Bonds in the United States at the rate of \$17,100 per annum; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the Act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287o, 287q, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed six, of which three shall be for replacement only) or hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than the others; employment of aliens, by contract for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Morocco institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, and (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids; \$101,750,000, of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be replaced in accordance with section 7 of the Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 891) and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission

72 Stat. 244.  
72 Stat. 245.  
60 Stat. 999.  
  
60 Stat. 713,  
714.  
  
40 Stat. 1270.  
60 Stat. 810.  
63 Stat. 62.  
  
62 Stat. 825.  
  
5 USC 1701.

automobile at each diplomatic mission (except that eleven such vehicles may be purchased at not to exceed \$6,000 each) and \$1,500 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

#### REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

60 Stat. 1026. For representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131), \$750,000.

#### ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

44 Stat. 403. For necessary expenses of carrying into effect the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-300), including personal services in the United States and abroad; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the  
60 Stat. 999. Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; and services as authorized by section  
60 Stat. 810. 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$18,000,000, of which  
72 Stat. 245. not less than \$15,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies  
72 Stat. 245. or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

#### EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$1,000,000.

#### PAYMENT TO FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1061-1116), \$2,025,000.  
60 Stat. 1019.

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

##### CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, \$41,827,453.

##### MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses necessary for permanent representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, conventions, or specific Acts of Congress, including expenses authorized by the pertinent Acts and conventions providing for such representation; attendance at meetings of societies or associations concerned with the work of the organizations; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); and purchase of uniforms for guards and chauffeurs; \$1,690,000: *Provided*, That, hereafter, Senate delegates to Conferences of the  
60 Stat. 999.  
40 Stat. 1270.



Interparliamentary Union shall be designated by the Presiding Officer of the Senate.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTINGENCIES

For necessary expenses of participation by the United States upon approval by the Secretary of State, in international activities which arise from time to time in the conduct of foreign affairs and for which specific appropriations have not been provided pursuant to treaties, conventions, or special Acts of Congress, including personal services without regard to civil service and classification laws; salaries, expenses and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158);<sup>60 Stat. 999.</sup> hire of passenger motor vehicles; contributions for the share of the United States in expenses of international organizations; and printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); \$1,600,000, of which not to exceed a total of<sup>40 Stat. 1270.</sup> \$100,000 may be expended for representation allowances as authorized by section 901 (3) of the Act of August 13, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 1131)<sup>60 Stat. 1026.</sup> and for entertainment.<sup>72 Stat. 246.</sup>

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

##### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For expenses necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, 1933, and 1944 between the United States and Mexico, and to comply with the other laws applicable to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, including operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization, flood control, bank protection, water supply, power, irrigation, boundary demarcation, and sanitation projects; detailed plan preparation and construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction); Rio Grande emergency flood protection; expenditures for the purposes set forth in sections 101 through 104 of the Act of September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-277d-4);<sup>24 Stat. 1011;</sup> purchase of three passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;<sup>26 Stat. 1512;</sup> purchase of planographs and lithographs; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended<sup>35 Stat. 1863;</sup> (5 U. S. C. 2131); and leasing of private property to remove therefrom<sup>34 Stat. 2953;</sup> sand, gravel, stone, and other materials, without regard to section 3709<sup>48 Stat. 1621;</sup> of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); as follows:<sup>59 Stat. 1219.</sup>

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses not otherwise provided for, including examinations, preliminary surveys, and investigations, \$505,000.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

For operation and maintenance of projects or parts thereof, as enumerated above, including gaging stations, \$1,570,000: *Provided*, That expenditures for the Rio Grande bank protection project shall be subject to the provisions and conditions contained in the appropriation for said project as provided by the Act approved April 25, 1945 (59 Stat. 89).

CONSTRUCTION

48 Stat. 1621;  
49 Stat. 660.  
55 Stat. 338.  
64 Stat. 846.  
59 Stat. 1219.

For detailed plan preparation and construction of projects authorized by the Convention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, the Acts approved August 19, 1935, as amended (22 U. S. C. 277-277f), August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), June 28, 1941 (22 U. S. C. 277f), September 13, 1950 (22 U. S. C. 277d-1-9), and the projects stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Mexico signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no expenditures shall be made for the lower Rio Grande flood-control project for construction on any land, site, or easement in connection with this project except such as has been acquired by donation and the title thereto has been approved by the Attorney General of the United States: *Provided further*, That the Anzalduas diversion dam shall not be operated for irrigation or water supply purposes in the United States unless suitable arrangements have been made with the prospective water users for repayment to the Government of such portions of the costs of said dam as shall have been allocated to such purposes by the Secretary of State.

72 Stat. 247.  
72 Stat. 248.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

1 UST 694.

For expenses necessary to enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States pursuant to treaties between the United States and Great Britain, in respect to Canada, signed January 11, 1909 (36 Stat. 2448), and February 24, 1925 (44 Stat. 2102), the treaty between the United States and Canada signed February 27, 1950, including stenographic reporting services by contract; hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$325,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, and to be available also for additional expenses of the American Sections, International Commissions, as hereinafter set forth:

International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor); salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; travel expenses and compensation of witnesses in attending hearings of the Commission at such places in the United States and Canada as the Commission or the American Commissioners shall determine to be necessary; and special and technical investigations in connection with matters falling within the Commission's jurisdiction: *Provided*, That transfers of funds may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which this appropriation is made.

International Boundary Commission, United States, Alaska, and Canada, the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and the existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$8 per day each (but not to exceed \$5 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp); hire of freight and passenger motor vehicles from temporary field employees; and payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear.

## PASSAMAQUODDY TIDAL POWER SURVEY

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of January 31, 1956 (Public Law 401), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but not to exceed ten temporary employees at any one time, at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purpose of this appropriation; \$616,000, to remain available until expended.

70 Stat. 9.  
22 USC 268 note.  
60 Stat. 810.

## INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the United States to meet its obligations in connection with participation in international fisheries commissions pursuant to treaties or conventions, and implementing Acts of Congress, \$1,644,900: *Provided*, That the United States share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions.

## EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

## INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to enable the Department of State to carry out international educational exchange activities, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U. S. C. 1431-1479), and the Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 501), and to administer the programs authorized by section 32 (b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1641 (b)), the Act of August 24, 1949 (20 U. S. C. 222-224), and the Act of September 29, 1950 (20 U. S. C. 225), including salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; entertainment within the United States (not to exceed \$1,000); services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); and advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes as amended; \$22,800,000, of which not less than \$7,250,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$1,437,500 may be used for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year.

72 Stat. 248.  
72 Stat. 249.  
62 Stat. 6.  
53 Stat. 1290.  
60 Stat. 754.  
63 Stat. 630.  
64 Stat. 1081.  
60 Stat. 999.  
60 Stat. 810.  
31 USC 529.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 102. Appropriations under this title for "Salaries and expenses", "International contingencies", and "Missions to international organizations" are available for reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files.

Security guard  
services.

SEC. 103. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any person assigned to or serving in any office of any of the several States of the United States or any political subdivision thereof.

Restrictions.

SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used (1) to pay the United States contribution to any international organization which engages in the direct or indirect promotion of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship; (2) for the promotion, direct or indirect, of the principle or doctrine of one world government or one world citizenship.



UN Membership, SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that the Communist Chi-  
Communist China. nese Government should not be admitted to membership in the United Nations as the representative of China.

Transportation SEC. 106. The Secretary of State, under such regulations as he may  
costs, etc. prescribe, may pay the cost of transportation to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects.

Citation of This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation  
title. Act, 1959".

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice and for examination of judicial offices, including purchase (not to exceed two for replacement only, including one at not to exceed \$4,500 ) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; \$3,250,000.

72 Stat. 249.

72 Stat. 250.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General or his Administrative Assistant; and advances of public moneys pursuant to law (31 U. S. C. 529) ; \$11,200,000.

60 Stat. 809.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$3,800,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division.

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS

For necessary expenses of the offices of United States attorneys and marshals and United States district attorneys in Alaska, including purchase of ten passenger motor vehicles, including three for replacement only; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when specifically directed by the Attorney General, including not to exceed \$5,000 for emergencies to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Attorney General; and firearms and ammunition; \$20,350,000, of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for the employment of temporary deputy marshals in lieu of bailiffs at a rate not to exceed \$12 per day: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated \$15,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of one prisoner-carrying bus upon certificate of the Attorney General.

FEEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, and not to exceed \$225,000 for such compensation and expenses of witnesses (including expert witnesses) or informants pursuant to section 1 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341) and sections 4244-48 of title 18, United States Code; \$1,700,000: *Provided*, That no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day.

64 Stat. 380.  
63 Stat. 686

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CLAIMS OF PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

For administrative expenses necessary for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 App. U. S. C. 1981-1987), \$210,000.

62 Stat. 1231;  
70 Stat. 513.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; protection of the person of the President of the United States; acquisition, collection, classification and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with, and for the official use of, the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions, such exchange to be subject to cancellation if dissemination is made outside the receiving departments or related agencies; and such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General, including purchase (not to exceed seven hundred and seventy-five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$10,000, for replacement only, of one armored motor vehicle; firearms and ammunition; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; payment of rewards; and not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$102,500,000: *Provided*, That the compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be \$22,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

72 Stat. 250.  
72 Stat. 251.

Director.  
Compensation.

Limitation.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, including advance of cash to aliens for meals and lodging while en route; payment of allowances (at a rate not in excess of \$1 per day) to aliens, while held in custody under the immigration laws, for work performed; payment of rewards; not to exceed \$35,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General and accounted for solely on his certificate; not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses

of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase (not to exceed two hundred and forty-six for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase (not to exceed four for replacement only) and maintenance and operation of aircraft; firearms and ammunition, attendance at firearms matches; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable, except deposits of aliens who become public charges and deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files and for rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; and maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General; \$49,500,000: *Provided*, That of the amount herein appropriated, not to exceed \$50,000 may be used for the emergency replacement of aircraft upon certificate of the Attorney General; *Provided further*, That, hereafter, the compensation of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be \$20,000 per annum.

Aircraft.

Commissioner,  
INS.

Compensation.

### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF PRISONS

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including supervision of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and their support in Alaska; not to exceed \$18,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase of not to exceed twenty-one (for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; compilation of statistics relating to prisoners in Federal and non-Federal penal and correctional institutions; payment pursuant to law of claims of employees for loss, damage, or destruction of personal property (31 U. S. C. 238); firearms and ammunition; medals and other awards; payment of rewards; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; construction of buildings at prison camps; and acquisition of land as authorized by section 7 of the Act of July 28, 1950 (5 U. S. C. 341f); \$33,707,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred to the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by the Service for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions.

72 Stat. 251.

72 Stat. 252.

63 Stat. 167.

64 Stat. 381.

#### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

#### SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS

For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions, including necessary clothing and medical aid, and payment of rewards; \$2,600,000.



OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY

The Attorney General, or such officer as he may designate, is hereby authorized to pay out of any funds or other property or interest vested in him or transferred to him pursuant to or with respect to the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (50 U. S. C. App.) and the International Claims Settlement Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1631), necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the powers and duties conferred on the Attorney General pursuant to said Acts: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2,500,000 shall be available in the current fiscal year for the general administrative expenses of the Office of Alien Property, including rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this authorization: *Provided further*, That on or before November 1 of the current fiscal year, the Attorney General shall make a report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives giving detailed information on all administrative and nonadministrative expenses incurred during the next preceding fiscal year in connection with the activities of the Office of Alien Property: *Provided further*, That of the total amount herein authorized the amount of \$100,000 is to be transferred to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", Justice.

40 Stat. 411.  
50 USC app. 1.  
69 Stat. 562.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney (except foreign counsel employed in special cases) unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Attorneys.  
License re-  
quirements.  
72 Stat. 252.  
72 Stat. 253.

SEC. 203. Seventy-five per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States attorney and the United States marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

Reimbursement  
to U. S.

SEC. 204. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for expenses of attendance at meetings shall be expended for such purposes in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General.

Attendance at  
meetings.

SEC. 205. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals.

60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 206. Appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses, general administration", "Salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service", and "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Prisons", shall be available for uniforms and allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U. S. C. 2131).

Uniforms.  
  
  
68 Stat. 1114.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1959".

Citation of  
title.

## TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

## SALARIES

For the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, and all other officers and employees, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Court, except as otherwise provided by law, and who may be employed and assigned by the Chief Justice to any office or work of the Court, \$1,249,000.

## PRINTING AND BINDING SUPREME COURT REPORTS

For printing and binding the advance opinions, preliminary prints, and bound reports of the Court, \$90,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For miscellaneous expenses to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$74,500.

## CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U. S. C. 13a-13b), including improvements, maintenance, repairs, equipment, supplies, materials, and appurtenances; special clothing for workmen; and personal and other services (including temporary labor without reference to the Classification and Retirement Acts, as amended), and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5); \$284,000.

48 Stat. 668.

72 Stat. 253.

72 Stat. 254.

## AUTOMOBILE FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

For purchase, exchange, lease, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice of the United States, \$5,835.

## COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge, \$308,450.

## CUSTOMS COURT

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge and eight judges; salaries of the officers and employees of the court; and necessary expenses of the court, including exchange of books, and traveling expenses, as may be approved by the chief judge; \$699,620: *Provided*, That traveling expenses of judges of the Customs Court shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

## COURT OF CLAIMS

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, four associate judges, and all other officers and employees of the court, and for other necessary expenses, including stenographic and other fees and charges necessary in the taking of testimony, and travel, \$812,655.

## REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary repairs and improvements to the Court of Claims buildings, to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the Capitol, \$9,000.

## COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

## SALARIES OF JUDGES

For salaries of circuit judges; district judges (including judges of the district courts of Alaska, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, and Guam); justices and judges of the Supreme Court and circuit courts of the Territory of Hawaii; justices and judges retired or resigned under title 28, United States Code, sections 371, 372, and 373; and annuities of widows of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States in accordance with title 28, United States Code, section 375; \$9,358,500. 62 Stat. 903.

## SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For salaries of all officials and employees of the Federal Judiciary, not otherwise specifically provided for, \$19,011,700: *Provided*, That the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges shall be fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, except that the salary of a secretary shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, as the appointing judge shall determine, and the salary of a law clerk shall conform with that of the General Schedule grades (GS) 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, as the appointing judge shall determine, subject to review by the Judicial Conference if requested by the Director, such determination by the judge otherwise to be final: *Provided further*, That (exclusive of step increases corresponding with those provided for by title VII of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and of compensation paid for temporary assistance needed because of an emergency) the aggregate salaries paid to secretaries and law clerks appointed by one judge shall not exceed \$13,485 per annum, except in the case of the chief judge of each circuit and the chief judge of each district court having five or more district judges, in which case the aggregate salaries shall not exceed \$18,010 per annum. 69 Stat. 172.  
5 USC 1113.  
72 Stat. 254.  
72 Stat. 255.  
  
63 Stat. 967.  
5 USC 1121-  
1125.

## FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees, expenses, and costs of jurors (including meals and lodging for jurors in Alaska, as provided by section 193, title II, of the Act of June 6, 1900, 31 Stat. 362); compensation of jury commissioners; and fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under title 18, United States Code, section 3041; \$4,995,000: *Provided*, That \$70,000 of the foregoing amount shall be immediately available. 62 Stat. 815.



TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For necessary travel and miscellaneous expenses, not otherwise provided for, incurred by the Judiciary, including the purchase of firearms and ammunition, the cost of contract statistical services for the office of Register of Wills of the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$1,000 for the payment of fees to attorneys appointed in accordance with the Act of June 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 625), not exceeding \$25, in any one case, \$2,975,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$14,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of Federal Probation when incurred on the written authorization of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

D. C. Code  
21-308.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, including travel, advertising, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$950,000.

SALARIES OF REFEREES

For salaries of referees as authorized by the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68), not to exceed \$2,006,500, to be derived from the referees' salary fund established in pursuance of said Act.

60 Stat. 326.

EXPENSES OF REFEREES

For miscellaneous expenses of referees, United States courts, including the salaries of their clerical assistants, travel, purchase of envelopes without regard to the Act of June 26, 1906 (34 Stat. 476), not to exceed \$2,625,550, to be derived from the referees' expense fund established in pursuance of the Act of June 28, 1946, as amended (11 U. S. C. 68 (c) (4)).

39 USC 355.

60 Stat. 327.

72 Stat. 255.

72 Stat. 256.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

Reimbursement  
to U. S.

SEC. 302. Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title and 30 per centum of the expenditures for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia from all appropriations under this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia.

U. S. Court of  
Appeals, re-  
ports.  
Citation of  
title.

SEC. 303. The reports of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall not be sold for a price exceeding that approved by the court and for not more than \$6.50 per volume.

This title may be cited as the "Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1959".

TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by Reorganization Plan Numbered 8 of 1953, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act, as amended (22 U. S. C. 1431 et seq.), to carry out international information activities, including employment, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of (1) persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed \$120,000), (2) aliens within the United States, and

67 Stat. 642.  
5 USC 133z-15  
note.  
62 Stat. 6.

(3) aliens abroad for service in the United States relating to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages (such as aliens to be investigated for such employment in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General); travel expenses of aliens employed abroad for service in the United States and their dependents to and from the United States; salaries, expenses, and allowances of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation (not to exceed \$6,000); entertainment within the United States not to exceed \$500; hire of passenger motor vehicles; insurance on official motor vehicles in foreign countries; purchase of space in publications abroad, without regard to the provisions of law set forth in 44 U. S. C. 322; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672, as amended, of title 28 of the United States Code when such claims arise in foreign countries; advance of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; employment of aliens, by contract, for service abroad; purchase of ice and drinking water abroad; payment of excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; cost of transporting to and from a place of storage and the cost of storing the furniture and household and personal effects of an employee of the Foreign Service who is assigned to a post at which he is unable to use his furniture and effects, under such regulations as the Director may prescribe; actual expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of persons, not United States Government employees, who may die away from their homes while participating in activities authorized under this appropriation; radio activities and acquisition and production of motion pictures and visual materials and purchase or rental of technical equipment and facilities therefor, narration, script-writing, translation, and engineering services, by contract or otherwise; maintenance, improvement, and repair of properties used for information activities in foreign countries; fuel and utilities for Government-owned or leased property abroad; rental or lease for periods not exceeding five years of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for officers and employees engaged in informational activities abroad; travel expenses for employees attending official international conferences, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and to the rates of per diem allowances in lieu of subsistence expenses under the Travel Expense Act of 1949, but at rates not in excess of comparable allowances approved for such conferences by the Secretary of State; and purchase of objects for presentation to foreign governments, schools, or organizations; \$98,500,000, of which not less than \$9,000,000 shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States and of which sum not less than \$300,000 shall be available by contracts with one or more private international broadcasting licensees for the purpose of developing and broadcasting under private auspices, but under the general supervision of the United States Information Agency radio programs to Latin America, Western Europe, Africa, as well as other areas of the free world, which programs shall be designed to cultivate friendship with the peoples of the countries in those areas, and to build improved international understanding: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$90,000 may be used for representation abroad: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available

60 Stat. 999.

20 Stat. 216.

60 Stat. 810.  
62 Stat. 983.

60 Stat. 809.  
31 USC 529.

72 Stat. 256.  
72 Stat. 257.

63 Stat. 166.  
5 USC 835 note.

Travel expenses.

Information  
establishments  
abroad.

63 Stat. 384.

72 Stat. 257.

72 Stat. 258.

for expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the continental United States, including travel of dependents and transportation of personal effects, household goods, or automobiles of such personnel, when any part of such travel or transportation begins in the current fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the current year: *Provided further*, That funds may be exchanged for payment of expenses in connection with the operation of information establishments abroad without regard to the provisions of section 3651 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 543): *Provided further*, That passenger motor vehicles used abroad exclusively for the purposes of this appropriation may be exchanged or sold, pursuant to section 201 (c) of the Act of June 30, 1949 (40 U. S. C. 481 (c)), and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance of each such replacement, except buses and station wagons, shall not exceed \$1,500: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the United States Information Agency is authorized in making contracts for the use of international shortwave radio stations and facilities, to agree on behalf of the United States to indemnify the owners and operators of said radio stations and facilities from such funds as may be hereafter appropriated for the purpose against loss or damage on account of injury to persons or property arising from such use of said radio stations and facilities: *Provided further*, That existing appointments and assignments to the Foreign Service Reserve for the purposes of foreign information and educational activities which expire during the current fiscal year may be extended for a period of one year in addition to the period of appointment or assignment otherwise authorized.

#### ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

47 Stat. 412.

For an additional amount for the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception, purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio transmission and reception, without regard to the provisions of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), and acquisition of land and interests in land by purchase, lease, rental, or otherwise, \$4,750,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for acquisition of land outside the continental United States without regard to section 355 of the Revised Statutes (40 U. S. C. 255), and title to any land so acquired shall be approved by the Director of the United States Information Agency.

### TITLE V—FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

#### PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM

70 Stat. 778.

22 USC 1991 note.

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the "International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956", \$6,410,500, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed a total of \$25,000 may be expended for representation.



## TITLE VI—FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The following corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the fiscal year 1959 for such corporation, except as hereinafter provided:

61 Stat. 584.  
31 USC 849.

### LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Not to exceed \$443,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and not to exceed \$624,000 for the expenses of vocational training of prisoners, both amounts to be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and to be computed on an accrual basis and to be determined in accordance with the corporation's prescribed accounting system in effect on July 1, 1946, and shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

60 Stat. 810.

72 Stat. 258.

## TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

72 Stat. 259.

SEC. 701. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

Publicity or  
propaganda.

This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1959".

Short title.

Approved June 30, 1958.

